



Drawn by H. Shaw.

Engraved by H. Le Roux.

EXETER CATHEDRAL.

VIEW OF THE BISHOP'S THRONE, & SOUTH SIDE OF THE CHOIR.

To the very Rev^d JOHN IRELAND, D.D. DEAN OF WESTMINSTER, &c. a patron of Literature, this plate is inscribed by
J. BRITTONLondon, Published Feb^y 1847, by Longman & Co. Paternoster Row.

Printed by J. Egmont.

CASTLE OF ST. ANDREW



THE CASTLE OF ST. ANDREW
AS IT APPEARED IN 1791
FROM A DRAWING BY J. G. COOPER
ESQ. F.R.S. &c.







THE
HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES
OF
THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH
OF
Exeter:

ILLUSTRATED BY
A SERIES OF ENGRAVINGS,
OF
VIEWS, ELEVATIONS, SECTIONS, AND PLAN,
OF THAT EDIFICE.

INCLUDING
BIOGRAPHICAL ANECDOTES

OF THE
BISHOPS OF THE SEE.

BY JOHN BRITTON, F.S.A.
ETC.

London:
PRINTED FOR LONGMAN, REES, ORME, BROWN, AND GREEN, PATERNOSTER ROW;
THE AUTHOR, BURTON COTTAGE, BURTON STREET; AND J. TAYLOR, 59, HIGH HOLBORN.

1826.

C. and C. Whittingham, College House, Chiswick.

TO HIS GRACE
JOHN, DUKE OF BEDFORD,

§c. §c. §c.

MY LORD DUKE,

EVERY person who has the pleasure and honour of knowing your Grace's partialities and pursuits is well aware that an attachment to the literature and fine arts of the nation is a predominating feeling; whilst devotion to the welfare of the kingdom; a systematic attention to the reciprocal obligations of society; kindness and affection as a husband, parent, relative, and friend, are other characteristics which the historian and biographer must contemplate with pleasure, and commemorate with exultation. Wealth and rank, when thus allied, not merely reflect renown on the individual possessing them, but likewise enhance the honour and fame of a country.

Many noblemen and gentlemen of this enterprising State possess spacious mansions, enriched with valuable galleries and well-stored libraries. It is fortunately the fashion of the times; but I am not aware that any one has produced a Volume equal in style and matter to that recently printed under the patronage, and at the expense of your Grace; and so finely illustrating those *chefs d'œuvres* of sculptural art which form a part of your Grace's invaluable collection. This is worthy of a Mæcenas or a Lorenzo;—it would be a bright gem in the crown of a monarch, and is a brilliant in a ducal coronet.

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C. and J. C. Watlington, College House, Chiswick.

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treasures; and I have often wondered and regretted that some of the owners had not either produced or patronized such historical and graphic publications as would convey to the stranger, to the foreigner, and to distant times, faithful accounts of their collections. A beautiful and interesting volume of this description might be produced at a much less sum than is often given for a single picture; and thereby call into action and emulation the man of literature, the artist, and many worthy tradesmen. The splendid and liberal example set by your Grace, it is ardently hoped will be followed by others, whose mansions adorn the land, and whose galleries are evidences of their own taste, as well as manifestation of the high talents which have enshrined the names of the old and the modern artists. The late Earl of Bridgewater commenced such a volume on his seat at Ashridge, and we may hope soon to see it perfected under the tasteful superintendence of Sir Charles Long, one of his Lordship's executors. From the Earl of Essex we may also expect a very interesting illustration of his fine seat at Cassiobury, as several beautiful drawings and engravings have been executed for that purpose under his own direction.

Your Grace's continued patronage of my literary productions, your connection with the county of Devon, and the peculiar characteristics above alluded to, have been the inducements to this address: and I cannot but anxiously hope that the volume to which it is prefixed may be found worthy of your Grace's discriminating approval, and thereby afford gratification to

Your Grace's obliged and obedient servant,

JOHN BRITTON.

*Burton Street, London,
February, 1826.*

PREFACE.

THAT "He who lives to please, *must please*, to live," is as applicable to the author as to the player. It is not sufficient that each may discharge his duty with fidelity and zeal, but both must excite a powerful interest and sympathy in their respective patrons to secure approval and support. Competition and rivalry are perpetually starting up, and the patron will assuredly dispense his favours on those only who most effectually gratify his own taste or fancy: he is rarely influenced solely by the consideration of rewarding labour, or of encouraging genius. Though to please self is generally the first consideration; there are, fortunately, a few finely disposed minds that derive their greatest zest in administering to the rational pleasures, and the intellectual pursuits of those who are devoted to literature and art. The "pleasure of pleasing" can never be more sincerely and warmly felt than by such persons; for whilst it is employed to animate and stimulate ambitious energy, and all the noble faculties of the mind and heart, it improves the man and benefits society. Such is real patronage, and such its influence. The author of the Cathedral Antiquities has experienced a little of real, and much of affected patronage. He has sedulously and actively exerted every faculty to deserve the former; but though he has met with a *Hope* and a *Broadley* to animate him in his literary career, he has suffered not a little mortification and sorrow in brooking the "insolence of office," and the "proud contumelies" of haughtiness and arrogance. In the pursuit of his inquiries for this publication, he has ever felt deference and respect to those Dignitaries of the church, who are deputed both to guard its property and to support its character. In his intercourse with them, he has generally been received with urbanity and courtesy, and has experienced great readiness from some to aid him in the arduous task of elucidating the histories of their respective Cathedrals. In one or two instances he has met with different treatment; and

sonally polite and kind to Mr. BRAYLEY, and is thereby entitled to that gentleman's and to the present writer's thankful acknowledgments.—The officers of a Cathedral, like those of any other public institution, should bear in mind that they are only guardians in trust, holding their seats for a short and uncertain tenure, and that as the edifices confided to their care were founded and amply endowed for the public good, and not for private aggrandisement, or for private vanity, they will best secure their own dignity as well as future fame, by acting fairly, liberally, and courteously towards the supporters as well as the admirers of the Church. An author who undertakes to publish the history of a cathedral, or the history of a county, commences his labours with a confident expectation of experiencing the cordial and frank co-operation of those who possess materials,—of those who have local influence and power, as well as of those public officers who have the custody of public archives. In the present age, all these avenues are usually open and unobstructed; for authors of this class are always more influenced by partiality to the subject, than by mercenary views, and as their researches and discoveries are destined to disseminate useful knowledge, rather than for private emolument, they are consequently more commonly courted than shunned by the liberal minded and enlightened classes of society.

The remoteness of Exeter and London—the necessity of two journeys, in the years 1823 and 1824, by eight persons,—and the remuneration to artists, and to the able writer of the greater part of the ensuing narrative, have occasioned an expense which can hardly ever be returned by a fair sale of the present volume. On this account, as well as on that of the united cause of history, art, and antiquity, the approval and recommendation of those gentlemen of Exeter, and of the See generally, who take an interest in the promotion of literature and science, is respectfully solicited by

*Burton Street, London.
Feb. 22, 1827.*

JOHN BRITTON.

In the summer of 1824, Mr. E. W. BRAYLEY, with two artists, visited Exeter, to complete the examination and illustrations of the Cathedral, and also to seek for further historical materials. They remained in the city nearly seven weeks, and were diligently employed during the whole of that time. By the kind and liberal assistance of the two able antiquaries just named, Mr. Brayley collected much useful and authentic information, the essential parts of which, in connection with his own memoranda, and with materials derived from subsequent researches, he has arranged, condensed, and brought into the narrative, from page 4 to page 103, together with parts of the description, and the accounts of the monumental chapels and monuments. The evidences from the "Fabric Rolls" will be duly appreciated by the architectural antiquary; for it is a lamentable fact, that nearly every document of this class, belonging to other public edifices, has been either destroyed or remains locked up in private chests: whenever and wherever, therefore, any genuine record is found, it should be promptly offered to the world through the medium of the press, and not churlishly withheld and again thrown among cobwebbed and worm-eaten parchments, to secure a public officer from a little extra trouble, or to augment his revenue by the fees for "search and copy," that illiberal tax on literature.

Peculiar circumstances of a private nature have occasioned extraordinary delay in the progress of the present Volume, but as it is now completed, and we trust satisfactorily to the impartial and discriminating reader, it will be unnecessary to detail them here: suffice it to say, that the author and proprietors are the only real sufferers on this account: they look forward however to indemnity in the ultimate character which this work aspires to attain by its authenticity, integrity, and scrupulous adherence to facts.

The writer of this address has generally had the pleasing task of offering acknowledgments and thanks to several gentlemen either belonging to or intimately acquainted with each Cathedral. Besides the two already named, and Mr. JOHN KENDALL, all of whom have continued to manifest an ardent anxiety to see the history of this Church fully and fairly developed, and its architecture accurately delineated, he has scarcely any thing like obligation to acknowledge or of gratitude to express. The Rev. Dr. FISHER was per-

and which it might be rationally thought would have been preserved with the most anxious scrupulosity, is still a matter of doubtful research, or indefinite conclusion. The cymmerian gloom with which, from the fluctuations of time and accident, the subject has been overspread, is still opposed to every endeavour to elucidate the truth:—the veil is still undrawn, the “palpable obscure” is still unpierced¹.—If, therefore, the exact era of the primary settlement of the Christian religion itself in our native land be yet a question, we ought not to be surprised at the tenebral darkness that enshrouds the origin of particular Sees. Sometimes, indeed, the path of the inquirer is faintly illumined by traditionary gleams and imperfect monuments of distant ages; but for the most part surmise and probability are our leading and principal guides.

That Christianity had become prevalent in Britain during the predominancy of the Roman power is evinced by the fact of Dioclesian’s persecution, which about the commencement of the fourth century, as appears from Bede, had extended into this island, and caused the blood to be shed of “many martyrs.” Indeed, if Tertullian may be credited (in his oration against Judæos) the light of the Christian dispensation had penetrated into those northern parts which had proved inaccessible to the Roman eagles. This assertion, if not altogether a figure of speech, must be understood with much limitation, for the ferocious incursions of the Picts and Scots, after the withdrawing of the Roman garrisons about the year 420, demonstrate that the mild spirit of religion had made but few converts beyond the walls of Hadrian and Severus.

But to whatever extent the gospel had spread in the early ages of the church, we know, from the concurring testimony of all our antient historians, that the devastating ravages of the Saxons (after they had been subsidized and admitted into Britain by Vortigern about the middle of the fifth century) was the cause of confining its influence to the hills and wilds of

¹ The question, as to the particular era of the introduction of Christianity into Britain, has been examined with much attention, and no inconsiderable labour, in the first chapter of the “History of the See of Winchester.” It is, consequently, altogether unnecessary to re-discuss the subject in the present pages.

Damnonium, the fortresses of Cambria, and the wilds of Wales;—so that, in fact, when St. Augustin landed in Kent, anno 597, on his mission from Pope Gregory to convert the Angles, the impious rites of paganism had superseded the Christian worship in every part of the kingdom which had been overrun by the Saxon arms.

EXETER was the capital of the *Damnonii*, or the *Damnonian Britons* (whose dominions included both Devonshire and Cornwall), but after its subjugation by the Romans, probably in the first century, it became a Roman station, and was called *Isca Damnoniorum*². Its British name, according to Simeon of Durham, was *Caer-wisc*, or the City of Waters.

On the Roman dereliction of the island the western Britons recovered their possessions; and, as Whitaker has conjectured, *Damnonium* became “at once, a kingdom and a prelacy.” Thus,” he continues, “does the *episcopate* of *Damnonium* mount up for its origin, even to the middle of the fifth century!” Its seat he considers to have been undoubtedly at *Exeter*, where it remained “as long as the kingdom of the *Damnonii* continued entire;” but when the country, *east of the Exe*, was reduced by the Saxons during the latter part of the seventh century, “the unsubdued *Damnonii* necessarily formed a new capital for their kingdom, and a new see for their bishopric. They appointed, I believe, *Leskard* for their capital, and *St. German’s* for their See³.”

Notwithstanding the positive manner in which Whitaker thus speaks of the establishment of a See at Exeter in the fifth century, there is not a single direct passage in any antient historian to justify his inferences. Indeed, the probability is decidedly to the contrary; for otherwise, had Exeter ever

² In the brief record of the annals of this city, which is known by the title “*Chronicon Exoniensis Ecclesiæ*,” it is affirmed, under the date A. D. 40, that Vespasian invested Exeter for eight days with a Roman army, and that he was compelled to retire by King Arviragus:—“*Vespasianus cum exercitu Romano Civitatem Exoniensem octo diebus obsedit; et minimè prævaluit Arvirago Rege civibus præstante auxilium.*”—Not the least credit, however, deserves to be given to this statement.

³ Vide Whitaker’s “*Ancient Cathedral of Cornwall historically surveyed.*” Vol. i. Chap. i. pp. 16—30.

been a bishopric, it would doubtless have been *restored* to its former honours when the See of Sherborne was subdivided into four, in the reign of Edward the Elder, and *Crediton*, instead of this city, selected for the seat of a new episcopate for this particular diocess.

Devonshire, after its partial subjugation by the Saxons, and the conversion of that people to Christianity, became subordinate to the bishops of Wessex, and continued so until 703, in which year it was deemed advisable, in a provincial synod, to divide the extensive episcopacy of Wessex, (which extended from the frontiers of Kent to the borders of Cornwall) into two Sees. On that division, *Sherborne*, or *Shirebourne*, in Dorsetshire, was made the seat of the new Bishopric, which was conferred upon the learned Aldhelm, abbot of Malmesbury, whose province consisted of the counties of Berks, Wilts, Dorset, Somerset, Devon, and nominally Cornwall⁴.

During these changes Exeter is said to have become so renowned for its Christian piety and religious establishments as to have been stigmatized by the yet pagan Saxons with the appellation of *Monkton*; though on very questionable grounds, for its annals only notice the foundation of two conventual houses prior to the reign of King Athelstan. Before his time indeed, according to William of Malmesbury, it was but an open town, and therefore little adapted for the site of ecclesiastical establishments in the destructive period of Saxon and British warfare.

Malmesbury expressly states that, till the time of King Athelstan, the Western Britons, or Cornishmen, had equal access to Exeter with the Saxons themselves, and inhabited it with equal privileges:—but that monarch, fiercely attacking them, “obliged them to retreat beyond the Tamar, which river he assigned as the boundary of their province,” as he had before appointed the river Wye to the North Britons, or Welshmen. “This city then,” he proceeds, “which he had cleansed by purging it of its

⁴ The particulars of the division of the West-Saxon See, and of the establishment of the episcopate of Sherborne, with the succession of the prelates of both Sees, will be found in the respective Histories of the Cathedral Churches of Wells and Winchester, in the present series of the “Cathedral Antiquities.”

contaminated race, he fortified with towers, and surrounded with a wall of squared stone⁵.”

On the division of the See of Sherborne in the year 909, or 910, as mentioned above, Devonshire was constituted an independent diocese, and *Aidulf*, or *Adulphus*, who was appointed its first bishop⁶, fixed his episcopal chair at Crediton. Dying in 931 he was interred in his own church, which he is said to have rebuilt with much splendour.

Edelgar, *Athelgar*, or *Algar*, was his successor, unless two bishops have been confounded together, which seems probable, under those names. Edelgar's signature was attached to a charter of King Athelstan, bearing date on the 3d of the kalends of January, anno 938, as appears from Malmesbury's Life of St. Adhelm. According to Hoker and Godwin, he died in 942, and was succeeded by Algar, who, like his predecessor, “possessed the See about ten years,” and died, anno 952.

⁵ Malmesbury, “De Gestis Rerum Ang.” 28.—The above passage is the first in history in which the walls of Exeter are mentioned, but that there was a castle here long previously to King Athelstan's reign is evident from the “Saxon Chronicle,” and it may be rationally inferred that such a fortress was originally constructed during the Roman occupation of Exeter.

In 876, says the above record, the Danish cavalry, under colour of a treaty which King Alfred had made with their leaders in the preceding year, “stole by night into Exeter.” In the following year, after passing the winter at Wareham, in Dorsetshire, they again took possession of this city; on which occasion Alfred, with his army, rode after them, “but he could not overtake them before their arrival in the fortress, where they could not be come at.”—Vide Ingram's Translation, pp. 103, 104.

The battle in which King Athelstan defeated the Cornish Britons under Howel, who, in the Saxon Chronicle, is called King of *West Wales*, was fought near Exeter, and most probably on Haldon Hill. The victory was decisive. Devonshire was then entirely separated from Cornwall, and although Howel was permitted to retain possession of the crown of the latter province, the sovereignty of Damnonium merged into that of the kingdom after his decease.

⁶ Ralph de Diceto says in 909.—Vide “Scrip. X.” col. 452, Twysden. But Godwin and Le Neve, following Hoker, (alias Vowell) place two bishops of Devonshire at Bishop's Tawton, namely, *Werstan* and *Putta*, prior to the fixing of the See at Crediton. They also state, that Werstan was consecrated in 905, and that after his decease and burial in his own church the following year, Putta was elected his successor: the latter is said to have been slain when on a journey to Crediton, either to see the King, or Uffa, Earl of Devon. These statements seem altogether unworthy of reliance.

Elfwod, or *Aelfwoldus*, was in the same year appointed to succeed on the recommendation of St. Dunstan, and he sat nine years. On his decease *Sideman*, abbot of St. Peter's, Exeter, was raised to the vacant See, over which he continued to preside till the 2d of the kalends of May, 977, as appears from the "Saxon Chronicle," when he died rather suddenly, whilst assisting at a great synod at Kyntlingtune, or Kyrrlington, in Oxfordshire. From the same authority we learn that this prelate expressed an earnest desire to be buried in his own church, where all his predecessors reposed; but that King Edward and Dunstan gave directions for his honourable interment in St. Mary's Church, at Abingdon.

Alfricus, the next bishop, was reputed learned, and is stated to have written two books, viz. "*De rebus cœnobiî sui*," and "*De rerum naturis*." According to Anstis's manuscripts and Le Neve⁷ he died on the 5th of the ides of January, 988; but others, including Godwin, have placed his decease as late as 999. This last date, however, cannot be the true one, as we find his successor *Æfwold*, or *Alwulfus*, a subscribing witness to a charter of King Ethelred's dated "*Cœnob. Scepton*," in 995⁸. *Ednod*, or *Eadnothus*, is supposed by Oliver to be "the same bishop whom Walter Stapeldon, in his Register, fol. 165—6, calls *Edwynus*." Cressy says, that he was consecrated in 1022; and he appears to have governed this diocese about nine or ten years.

⁷ "Fasti Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ," p. 80.

⁸ In a manuscript of considerable age in the Cottonian Library, (Tiberius, B. v.) the following are given as the names of the only bishops of Crediton:—1. Eadulf; 2. Ædelgar; 3. Alfwold; 4. Sideman; 5. Ælfric; and 6. Alfwold. Malmesbury, speaking of Crediton, says, "Here sat these pontiffs in order: Eadulf, Edelgar, Elfwod, Sideman, Alfric, Elfwold, Ednod, who is also Wine, Living, Leofric."—"Hic sederunt per ordinem pontifices isti," &c. as above. "De Gestis Pontif." f. 145.—During the episcopacy of Alfwulfus, Exeter was sacked by the Danes under King Sweyn, and reduced to a heap of ruins. The "Chron. Exon. Ecclesiæ" states this event to have happened in August, 1003, which is thus corroborated by the "Saxon Chronicle," under the same date. "This year was Exeter demolished through the French churl Hugh, whom the Lady [Queen Emma] had appointed her steward there." Hugh was a Norman baron, and had traitorously admitted the enemy; and yet, according to Brompton, he was dragged away in chains.

⁹ "History of Exeter," by the Rev. George Oliver, p. 14.

Livingus, the next bishop, was, in early life, a monk of St. Swithin's, near Winchester, and afterwards Abbot of Tavistock, in this county; of which, for his benefactions and services, he has been styled the second founder. Malmesbury states, that "he was reckoned to possess the greatest power and familiarity with King Canute, in whose favour he advanced so highly that, on the death of his uncle Brithwold, who was bishop of *Cornwall*, he was to unite both the Sees under his own authority¹⁰." Brithwold, however, outlived his nephew; yet the latter, though disappointed of Cornwall, obtained the See of Worcester, from King Harold, in 1038, and he appears to have held it, with that of Devon, till his death in the year 1046. Livingus was very instrumental in raising Edward the Confessor to the throne; and it was probably from that cause that he was permitted to retain both bishoprics, for "on his decease," says Florence, "the Pontificate of Worcester was immediately given to Aldred, and the prelacy of Crediton to *Leofric*, a Breton, and the king's chancellor." Florence calls Livingus a very prudent man ("virum prudentissimum"), and states, that he attended Canute in his pilgrimage to Rome. According to the Saxon Chronicle, he died in the year 1044; yet both Simeon of Durham and Roger de Hoveden say, that his death occurred on Sunday, the 23d of March, 1046. Malmesbury, who censures him for his ambition and tyranny, says that at the time of his decease, "even just when he gave up the ghost, there was such a horrible tempest of thunder and lightning as made men think that the day of doom had been come." He was buried in the Abbey at Tavistock.

Leofric, the last Bishop of Crediton, and *first of Exeter* (at least, in the Saxon period), was descended of an illustrious race in Burgundy. He was a man of learning, and, like his immediate predecessor, was much esteemed by King Edward the Confessor, to whom he was both chaplain and chancellor. After his promotion to Crediton, according to an old manuscript in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, this *Leofric*, "going over his diocese,

¹⁰ Livingus,—maximæ familiaritatis et potentie apud Cnutonem regem habitus est.—Eo apud eum gratiæ processit, ut defuncto avunculo suo Brithwoldo, qui erat Cornubiensis episcopus, ambos arbitratu suo uniret episcopatus. "De Gestis Pontif." f. 145.

studiously preached the word of God to the people committed unto him, enlightened his clergy by his teaching, built churches not a few, and strenuously executed the other parts of his duty¹¹. Soon, however, "seeing both Devonshire and Cornwall to be often infested and ravaged by barbarous pirates, he began to meditate diligently how he could transfer the episcopal chair of Crediton to the City of Exeter, where he could perform his ecclesiastical offices safely, free from hostile incursions¹²."—With that of Crediton, he also wished to incorporate the prelacy of Cornwall, or St. German's, which had been promised, prospectively, to Livingus, but does not appear to have been yet united to the See of Devon. Though an apprehension of piratical devastations was the alleged motive for removing the episcopal seat into Exeter, the real one most probably was his own aggrandizement. But whatever be the fact in this respect, the saintly Edward was swayed by his arguments, and, as he tells us himself, in his grant or charter, dated in the year 1050, "resolving to consolidate the pontifical chair at the City of Exeter, in the monastery of the blessed Peter, Prince of the Apostles, which is situated within the walls of the same city," he appointed Leofric, "and his successors after him for ever, to be bishops there."

Edward's grant is both curious and particular, as will be seen by the following abstract from the copy given in the "Monasticon," as translated by Whitaker, for his desultory yet very interesting account of St. German's Cathedral¹³.

"The Cornish diocess, which had been formerly assigned to an episcopal throne in memory of the blessed Germanus, and in veneration of Petroc, I deliver, with all the parishes belonging to it, to St. Peter, in the City of Exeter, to be one episcopal See, and one Pontificate, and one ecclesiastical rule, because of the fewness of inhabitants at Crediton, St. German's, &c. and the devastations of goods and persons which the pirates *might* have

¹¹ Vide "Monasticon," vol. ii. Num. III. p. 526: Caley's, &c. edit.

¹² Ibid.

¹³ Vide, chap. vii. sect. i. p. 225.

made in the Cornish and Crediton churches¹⁴. For this reason it seemed good they should have a safer defence against the enemy in the City of Exeter. I will, therefore, the SEE to be there; this is, that *Cornwall, with its churches, and Devonshire with its, be together in one Episcopate, and be governed by one Bishop*¹⁵. So do I, Edward, place this privilege, or charter, with my own hand, upon the altar of St. Peter; and leading the prelate Leofric by the right arm, and my Queen Eaditha leading him by the left, do place him in the episcopal chair, my dukes and noble cousins, with my chaplains, being present¹⁶. In thus uniting the episcopates of Cornwall and Devonshire, the former was rendered completely subordinate, or rather, merged entirely into that of Devon, together "with all the parishes, lands, manors, goods, and benefices belonging to it"¹⁷.

The *Monastery of St. Peter*, to which the now united Sees of both counties were thus transferred, and its conventual church erected into a cathedral, was, according to Hoker¹⁸, founded by King Athelstan, anno 932,

¹⁴ In this passage, the allusion to pirates must probably be understood with reference to an incursion of the Irish, who, in 1049, as we learn from Florence of Worcester, entering the river Severn in six and twenty vessels, joined Griffin, King of South Wales, and having plundered the adjacent country, crossed the Wye, and burnt Dean in Gloucestershire.

¹⁵ "Cornubia cum suis ecclesiis, et Devoniam cum suis, simul in uno episcopatu sint, et ab uno episcopo regantur." "Monasticon," vol. i. p. 229. 1st Edit.

¹⁶ "Ita hoc privilegium ego Edwardus rex manu mea super altare Sancti Petri pono; et præsulem Leofricum per dextrum brachium ducens, meaue regina Eaditha per sinistrum, in cathedra episcopali consisto; præsentibus meis ducibus et consanguineis nobilibus, necnon capellanis." Ibid.

¹⁷ "Cum omnibus sibi adjacentibus parochiis, terris, villis, opibus, beneficiis." Ibid.

¹⁸ HOKER was the son of Robert and Agnes Hoker, and godson of John Ryse, Treasurer of Exeter Cathedral, after whom he was christened John. He was born in this city about the year 1524, and having been taught grammar and logic at Oxford, he went to Strasburgh, where the celebrated Zuinglian Reformer, Vermigli, commonly called Peter Martyr, received him as an inmate, and directed his studies. He probably returned to England with that Professor, in the early part of Edward the Sixth's reign, and in 1552 he was admitted to the freedom of Exeter, in right of his birth. On the 21st of September, 1555, he was elected the first Chamberlain of that City, and in 1571 he was chosen one of its representatives in Parliament. He died about Michaelmas, 1601, and was interred in the cathedral. He was industrious in research, and from

for monks of the Benedictine order. He also mentions two other religious houses as existing in antient times within the precincts of the cathedral close; one of which, a Nunnery, appears to have occupied the site of the present Vicar's College, or *Kalendar Hay*¹⁹.

For the foundation of the monastery by King Athelstan, Bishop Tanner says, "there is pretty good authority; and that it was dedicated to the blessed Virgin and St. Peter, and endowed, by the munificence of that king, with twenty-six villages, and filled with Benedictine monks, who, not long after, forsook the same for fear of the Danes. But King Edgar, the great restorer of monasteries, anno 968, replaced the religious here, who were again forced to fly upon the devastation of this city by the Danes under Sweyn, A.D. 1003. After this, King Canute encouraged the monks once more to settle here, confirming their lands and privileges, anno 1019²⁰."

In the brief history of this church, among the Harleian manuscripts in the British Museum, is the following passage relating to the translation of the See from Crediton to Exeter, by which it will be seen that Leofric had the authority of Pope Leo IX. for its removal.—"1050, Pontificatus Sancti Leonis papæ noni secundo, Imperii verò Henrici Secundi undecimo necnon et regni sanctissimi regis et confessoris Edwardi tercii nono indictione tertiâ sub Leofrico tunc Cridionensi antistite auctoritate summi pontificis ac regis, episcopalis Cathedra de Criditon ad hanc ecclesiam translata est²¹."

At the time of this removal, there were only eight monks at St. Peter's in

the opportunities he possessed of consulting the records of the chamber, collected much valuable information, though with some limitation, either from inadvertency or haste. In early life, he was accustomed to sign himself 'John Vowell, alias Hoker,' but at a later period he signed 'John Hoker, alias Vowell.' John Hoker, his grandfather was of reputable lineage, and represented this city in parliament during the several reigns of Edw. IV. Rich. III., and Hen. VI. Being elected into the civic chair in 1490, he was distinguished, as a magistrate, for his probity and diligence. Robert, his father, was the youngest of twenty children, all of whom he survived, and thus lived to inherit the whole of the family property. He was Registrar of the archdeaconry of Barnstaple, and in 1529 was Mayor of Exeter. He died of the pestilence in 1537.

¹⁹ Hoker says, "the Dean's House," but Risdon, with greater probability, the *Kalendar Hay*, as above.

²⁰ "Notitia," Tanner's Edition.

²¹ "Chron. Brev. Exon. Ecclesiæ," in Bibl. Bodl. MS. Laad. 627, fol. 93, 6.

Exeter, and they, shortly after, were sent to the kindred monastery of Benedictines at Westminster, which King Edward was then in the act of re-edifying.—“The graunt of King Edward the Confessor,” says Leland, “was, that the Landes of viij. Monkes that were yn his Tyme yn the Abbey of Excester should be distributed among 20 Prebendaries²².”

Leofric, though a Breton by birth, had been bred up and taught, as Malmesbury informs us, among the Lorrainers, in Germany, and in consequence had imbibed a strong partiality for their customs and discipline. Influenced by this feeling, after he had dislodged the monks from Exeter, he introduced canons in their stead (of the rule, principally of St. Chrodegang, Bishop of Metz, who flourished in the eighth century), obliging them, says our author, “*contrary to the manner of the English, but conformably to the custom of Lorraine, to eat in one hall; to sleep in one dormitory*”²³. This precluded all possibility of marriage, or cohabitation with women; which was the great object of all monkish disciplinarians, who gloried in fettering the natural passions of man with the “iron yoke of celibacy.” Malmesbury adds, “the rule was transmitted to their successors; though, in the luxuriousness of the times, it has been in some degree relaxed.”

Bishop Tanner has stated, that the Chapter of this cathedral was not fixed to a Dean and twenty-four Prebendaries, till Bishop Brewer’s time, in the year 1225; but the Rev. Mr. Oliver, referring to a charter of Bishop John, who died in 1191, and to the Statutes of Bishop Bronescombe, dated in May, 1268, says, speaking of Leofric’s time, that “twenty-four prebendaries, who were secular canons, and twenty-four vicars were appointed to perform the daily and nightly offices.—But, in process of time, the living in common was obligatory on the vicars alone²⁴.”

Leofric was a liberal benefactor to his church, and on his decease invested it with lands, ornaments, vestments, books, &c. particulars of which are given in the “Monasticon,” from a document in the Saxon tongue, now

²² “Itinerary,” vol. iii. p. 38.

²³ “*Canonicus statuit, qui contra morem Anglorum ad formam Lotharingorum, uno triclinio comederent, uno cubiculo cubitarent.*” Malmesbury, ut sup.

²⁴ “History of Exeter,” pp. 15, 16.

preserved in the Bodleian Library²⁵. He also directed that his body should be interred in his own chapel, which, with the furniture of the altar, he bequeathed to the church, on condition that the officiating ministers should always, in their orations and prayers, be mindful of his soul before Christ, St. Peter, and all other saints to whom that sacred edifice was consecrated. "Et quia hæc dona," he adds, "et hanc concessionem Deo et sancto Petro abstulerit, auferatur et regnum cœlorum, et ad inferni cruciatus sit in æternum depulsus." His decease, as generally stated by our ecclesiastical annals, occurred on the 3d of February, 1073; but Oliver says on that day, 1070-71. According to Hoker and Godwin, he was buried in the cemetery "under a simple and broken marble stone," in a spot which, "by the sithence enlarging of his church, is now within the south tower of the same²⁶." The fact, however, is disputed; the old manuscript, still remaining in the Bodleian Library, expressly stating that he was interred in the crypt.—"Sepultus est in crypta ecclesiæ."

²⁵ Bibl. Bodl. Auct. D. 2, 16, f. 1. a. Among the books were Bede's Expositions of the Apocalypse, and seven Canonical Epistles, Isodore on Christ's Miracles, and Boethius on the Consolations of Philosophy.

²⁶ "Catalogue of English Bishops," p. 396.

Chap. III.

HISTORICAL PARTICULARS OF THE SEE AND BISHOPS OF EXETER FROM THE REIGN OF WILLIAM THE NORMAN TILL THE PERIOD OF THE REFORMATION IN THAT OF HENRY THE EIGHTH.

EXETER, shortly after the decisive battle of Hastings, in October 1066, submitted to William the Bastard, Duke of Normandy, a brave warrior, yet one who, in despite of all his valour, would never have been dignified with the cognomen of *Conqueror*, but from the base and temporising policy of the clergy of that period. Whether Leofric was among the number of those who thus traitorously compromised the liberty of the country, and led the way to the infliction of every kind of evil, and to the establishment, for a long season, of the most abject tyranny, does not appear on record; but the probability is, that, if at all concerned in this national subjugation, he was not an active participator, as we have no evidence of King William having regarded him with any particular favour.

Robert Cumin, the first Norman governor of Exeter, was ignominiously expelled by the citizens in the year 1067, when an attempt was made to excite an insurrection in the western district against the new dynasty. *Githa*, the mother of the late King Harold, who had been bereaved of her dowry and lands, was then within its walls encouraging the inhabitants to brave their oppressors, and throw off the yoke of bondage. Sensible of the danger which delay might occasion, King William, though in the depth of winter, hastened to besiege the city, of which he soon obtained possession¹. *Githa* had the good fortune to escape to Flanders with a considerable sum of

¹ Knighton "*De Eventibus Angliæ*," lib. ii. says, 'the wall suddenly fell and opened a passage to the besiegers.' This event, which most probably was produced by the effect of the battering engines, has a miraculous cast given to it by Malmesbury. "Favoured by God's assistance,"

money, and the citizens, from the solicitations of the clergy, were treated with unaccustomed lenity; but to prevent a recurrence of their sedition, the King commanded the immediate erection of a *castle*, on a spot which he had himself chosen².

Osbern, or *Osbertus*, a Norman of exalted birth, was appointed to succeed Leofric, in 1072, as appears from his subscribing himself Bishop of Exon in a council held in that year. He was related to King Edward the Confessor, in whose court he had been long a resident. But little is recorded of his actions, although he retained the See upwards of thirty years. In the decline of life he was afflicted with blindness, and other infirmities, which prevented him from assisting at the Synod, or Council, held in London in the autumn of 1102. He died in the following year, and was buried in his own church. Malmesbury, who extols him for his good morals, liberality, and primitive simplicity, gives a more direct attestation of his virtues when he states, that this venerable prelate adopted English manners and habits in preference to those of his own countrymen.

During Osbern's prelacy, the Domesday Survey was made, which, by comparing our best historians, appears to have been begun about 1083, and it was certainly completed in 1086. The possessions of this See, as recorded at that period, were extremely extensive and valuable, and independently of those demesnes included within the diocess itself, the Bishop held lands in Sussex, Surrey, Hampshire, Berkshire, Oxfordshire, Gloucestershire, and Norfolk.

says this writer, speaking of the Conqueror, "he easily reduced the city of Exeter, when in a state of rebellion; for part of the wall fell down accidentally, and made an opening for him. Indeed, he had attacked it with the more ferocity,—asserting that irreverent men would be deserted by God's favour,—because one of them standing upon the wall" had acted with great indecency "in contempt of the Normans."—"Hist. of the English Kings." Sharpe's translation, p. 323: edit. 1815.

² See Ordericus Vitalis, "Hist. Normann. apud Scrip. Antiq." anno 1067. In the Register of St. John's Hospital, fol. 36, is an extract from the antient missal of St. Martin's Church, Exeter, which mentions a donation of 29d, payable within fifteen days after Easter, and again within the octave of St. Martin, by the *Propositi* of Exeter, to the *twenty-nine* chapels in this city, the same being a perpetual gift, made by William the Conqueror, from the taxes collected in Exeter.

It appears from the Domesday Book, that Exeter contained altogether about three hundred and sixty houses, including forty-seven belonging to the Bishop, which yielded him a rent of ten shillings and ten pence: he had also the sites of two houses which had been burned, and two acres and a half of land within the city³. St. Mary's Church, and the lands belonging to the See, at Dooles, Ide, Sovretone, and Branchescome, are particularly mentioned as being for the support of the canons of Exeter. Under Critetone (Crediton), where the bishop had far more extensive possessions than at Exeter, it is expressly stated that Osbern produced charters to substantiate the rights of his church. Havestone and Botintone are said to have been given to the bishop by the Earl of Moreton, "*pro excambio Castelli de Cornualia*." In many parts, the manors are entered at a less extent and value than they were rated at in the reign of Edward the Confessor⁴.

After the decease of Osbern, this prelacy was kept vacant nearly four years, the reigning monarch, Henry the First, during that time, being engaged in a spirited resistance to the continued encroachments of the

³ The houses thus stated to have been burnt, most probably suffered during the siege, by which, as appears from the above record, forty-eight houses were destroyed, or nearly a seventh part of the whole city.

⁴ "Among the muniments belonging to the dean and chapter of Exeter is a most curious manuscript on vellum, of five hundred and thirty-two double pages, supposed to contain, so far as it extends, an exact transcript of the original rolls or returns made by the conqueror's commissioners, from which the great Domesday in the exchequer, itself, was compiled. It comprises the counties of Wilts, Dorset, Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall, and contains the enumeration of live stock on every estate, which is omitted in the exchequer Domesday, from which it also differs in these particulars,—that it invariably affects a Latin termination in proper names, and gives a much more ample list of the respective tenants in the time of Edward the Confessor. It has lately been magnificently printed by government, and takes the first rank among the *additamenta* to the Exchequer Domesday Book, which was published at the national expense, about thirty years since."—Vide Oliver's "*History of Exeter*," p. 19.

It may not be uninteresting to add, that whilst the present writer was at Exeter in October, 1824, making notes for this work, a gentleman from Cornwall brought into the Cathedral a single vellum leaf of manuscript, which had been in the possession of his family a long period, probably a century or more, and on comparing it with the Domesday Survey in the muniment room, it was found to be an original leaf of that manuscript; both the edges where it had been cut out, the writing, and the information contained in it exactly tallying in every respect.

Papal See, and particularly as to the right of ecclesiastical investitures by the presentation of the ring and crosier (the emblems of spiritual power, but the real ensigns of temporal authority) from lay hands. At length, the king consented to wave his claims, and the vacant episcopates, for there were now many, were filled up. Exeter he conferred upon *William Warewast*, or more correctly *Warehwast*, who was by birth a Norman. According to Baker, in his notes to the Latin edition of Godwin "de Præsulibus," he was a son of William the Conqueror's sister; and he had been chaplain to that monarch as well as to his sons, Rufus and Henry. During the controversy regarding investitures, he evinced such an ardent zeal for the king's interests, that his royal master, in reward, nominated him to this See; and he was consecrated by Archbishop Anselm, at Canterbury, on the 11th of August, 1107⁵. He was a man of learning and address: in 1117 he was present with several other English prelates at the council of Rheims, under Pope Calixtus; he was likewise at the general synod assembled at Westminster in the time of Archbishop Corboyl, anno 1127. Godwin states, that in his latter days he became blind, "which imperfection notwithstanding, the king thought good to send him ambassador unto Pope Paschal the Second, and hee dispatched the businesse commended unto him to the king's great contentment⁶."

The present CATHEDRAL OF EXETER is indebted for its foundation to this munificent prelate, who commenced the building in the year 1112, as appears from the following passage in the "Chron. brev. Exon. Ecclesiæ," preserved among Archbishop Laud's manuscripts at Oxford,—"*Anno Domini m°. centesimo xij°. prima fundata est Exon. Ecclesia.*" He likewise established a Priory of canons regular at Plympton in this county, (having previously expelled the provost and four prebendaries from the free chapel there, on account of their immoral conduct), and founded a collegiate church at Bosham, on the coast of Sussex, which manor had been given to him by King

⁵ Le Neve has erroneously assigned his consecration to the year 1112.—Vide "*Fasti Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ*," p. 80.

⁶ "*Catalogue of English Bishops*," p. 397.

Henry: from whom, also, according to Godwin, he obtained the manors of Plympton, Brampton, and St. Stephen's, in Exeter⁷.

Some degree of obscurity attends the latter days of this prelate; Godwin says, "having small ioy of the world, he gave over his bishopricke, and became one of the regular canons of his owne house at Plympton where hee died in 1127, and was buried⁸." But this is certainly incorrect as to the period of his decease, and most probably equally so in the circumstance of his resignation, which does not appear to be mentioned by any of our early chroniclers. Matthew Paris places his death in 1136; and Bishop Kennet, in his manuscript *Diptycha*, now in the Lansdowne collection, quotes a martyrology of the Church of Exeter, which refers it to the 5th of the kalends of October, 1137. That one or other of those years was the true date is corroborated by the continuator of Florence of Worcester, who thus notices the appointment of *Robert Chichester*, Dean of Sarum⁹, his successor, under the date, 1138.

"Rex Anglorum Stephanus, in octavis Paschæ quod erat 4 idus Aprilis, tenuit concilium Northamptoniæ, cui præsidebant Eboracensis archiepiscopus Turstanus, episcopi, abbates, comites, barones, nobiles quique per Angliam. In quo etiam concilio quorundam electione, Exoniensi ecclesiæ jam pastorali cura destitutæ, de medio facti præsulis Gulielmi de Warawast, archidiaconus nomine *Robertus* pastorali curæ præficitur¹⁰."

Little more is known of this prelate than what has been recorded by Godwin, who thus quaintly details his character. "Hee was a gentleman borne, very zealous and devout in his religion according to the manner of those daies. Hee went often in pilgrimage, sometime to Rome, sometime to

⁷ Among the archives of the corporation of Exeter is an original grant of sixty shillings from the prebend of every deceased canon of Exeter Cathedral, (and also of a mansion in Exeter) made by this bishop to Plympton Priory. On the appendant seal the bishop is represented *without* a mitre, holding a crosier, like a simple crook, in his left hand; the right hand is raised as in the act of blessing. The inscription is SIGILLVM WILLELMI EXONIENSIS EPISCOPI.

⁸ "Catalogue of English Bishops," p. 397.

Baker, in his notes to Godwin's Catalogue, says, "This Robert Chichester was Archdeacon of Chichester, but whether he was Dean of Sarum is doubtful."

¹⁰ "Contin. ad Florent." edit. Francof. 1601, p. 668.

one place, sometime to another, and euer would bring with him some one relike or other¹¹."

Bishop Robert was "a liberal contributor to the buildings of his church;" and he also procured from Pope Eugenius III. a confirmation of its possessions. The original Bull, dated 14th of March, 1152, is in the highest state of preservation, and is now kept in the Episcopal Palace at Exeter. Hoker, Godwin, and Le Neve, assign his decease to the year 1150, but all the more antient historians fix that event in 1155¹². He was buried on the south side of the present choir.

Robert Warlewast, or Warehwast, Dean of Sarum, and nephew of the first Bishop Warehwast, was the next possessor of this See. He was consecrated on the 5th of June, 1155, by Theobald, Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Bishops of Chichester, Sarum, Ely, and Rochester¹³. According to Hoker, he died in 1159, but Trivet, in his "Annals," says in 1160. His remains were deposited near those of his uncle, in Plympton Priory.

Bartholomæus Iscannus, or Bartholomew of Exeter, was next promoted to this diocese, by King Henry the Second, on the recommendation of Archbishop Theobald. He was a native of this city (as his surname imports), and from very humble parentage had succeeded, by his assiduous studies, ready wit, and good conduct, to advance himself in the church till he obtained this prelacy, having previously been Archdeacon of Exeter, Dean of Chichester, and Chaplain to the King. He was consecrated by Walter, Bishop of Rochester, in the year 1161, the Bishop of London being then paralytic, and the primate Theobald recently deceased.

After the flight of the haughty and imperious Becket from England, in the year 1163, this prelate, with the Archbishop of York, and the Bishops of London, Winchester, and Chichester, were sent on an embassy to Pope Alexander III. who was then at Sens, to justify the king's proceedings against the self-expatriated archbishop, by exposing his unbounded arrogance and

¹¹ "Catalogue of English Bishops," p. 397.

¹² Vide Annal. vet. Exon.—Annal. Winton.—Matt. Paris.—Matt. West.—Rad. de Diceto, &c.

¹³ See Dr. Richardson's notes to Godwin, "De Presulibus," p. 402; and Matt. Paris, p. 79: edit. 1684.

traitorous assumption of power in defiance both of the laws of the kingdom and the king's authority. In revenge, according to Rapin, for the part which they had taken, Becket, after his reconciliation with the king, and immediately on his landing in England, in November 1170, suspended the Archbishop of York from his functions, and excommunicated the Bishops of London, Durham, and Exeter, "who had acted the most openly against him"¹³.

Bishop Bartholomew died on the 15th of December, 1184. Bale asserts that he died at an advanced age, and was buried in his own church¹⁴; but the precise place of his interment has escaped the notice of our ancient historians. He wrote on Predestination, Freewill, Penance, and other subjects; of which Bishop Tanner has given an account in his "*Bibliotheca Britannico-Hibernica*." Oliver says "his extraordinary talents and rare felicity of genius, made him be regarded as the 'Luminary of the English Church,' for so he was called by Pope Alexander III."¹⁵ Having himself experienced the advantages of protection in his youth, he also became the patron of talents; and Baldwin, a native of this city, who eventually became Archbishop of Canterbury, was indebted to him for his education and early advancement.

¹³ "History of England," vol. ii. p. 292. Rapin quotes R. de Diceto, Brompton, Gervase, and Matthew Paris, as his authorities;—but a different version has been given of Bishop Bartholomew's conduct by Giraldus Cambrensis, in his work "*De vitâ sex Episcoporum coetaneorum*." That historian says, that our Bishop not only reconciled himself to the exiled Primate, but also protected his friends, and sometimes conveyed to him pecuniary relief.

¹⁴ "Cant. p. 224. Basil Edit." fol. 1557.—Among the archives of the chamber of Exeter is the seal of this bishop attached to a confirmatory grant of the possessions of Plympton Priory. He is the first of the Bishops of Exeter, whose seals are preserved, that is represented with a mitre, but this is exceedingly low, and terminates in a point: the crosier, however, is high. The inscription is as follows: X SIGILLV. BARTH. DEI. GRA. EXONIENSIS. EPI. On the reverse is a small seal representing a man and a woman with joined hands. Round the seal is, X CREDE DVOBVS.

¹⁵ "History of Exeter," p. 27. In Pitseus' work, "*De Rebus Anglicis*," p. 250, is given the following list of Bishop Bartholomew's literary productions. 1. *Dialogus contra Judæos*; 2. *De Prædestinatione*; 3. *De libero Arbitrio*; 4. *De Pœnitentia*; 5. *De Obitu S. Thomæ Cantuariensis*; 6. *Contra Falsitatis Errorem*; 7. *De Mundo & Corporibus cœlestibus*; 8. *Epistolarum ad diversos*.

John, the *Chantor*, or *Præcentor*, of this cathedral, who also was sub-dean of Sarum, was elected to succeed Bartholomew in 1185, but he was not consecrated till the 4th of October in the following year, when that ceremony was performed by Archbishop Baldwin. In September, 1189, he assisted at King Richard the First's Coronation: and dying at Glastonbury on the 1st of June, 1191, he was buried in the south tower of his own church¹⁶.

After the decease of John the Chanter, the absence of King Richard in the Holy Land, and his subsequent arrest and imprisonment by the treacherous Duke Leopold of Austria, occasioned a vacancy in this See of nearly three years continuance: but, at length, *Henry Marshall*, or *Marischall*, a younger brother of William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, was nominated by the captive monarch, and he was consecrated by Hubert, Archbishop of Canterbury, on the 10th of February, 1194. He was present at the second coronation of Richard, at Winchester, and likewise at the coronation of King John, in the same cathedral, in May 1199.

Godwin says, that this prelate "finished the building of his church according to the plan and foundation which his predecessors had laide, and that done, he purchased the patronage and lordship of Wodbury [Woodbury], of one Albemarle, which he gaue and impropriated vnto the Vicars' Chorall of his church¹⁷." Whilst Bishop Marshall was engaged in completing his cathedral, he required every housekeeper in Exeter to pay some small sum, yearly, towards it, as an acknowledgment, at Whitsuntide; which sum, as appears from Grandisson's Register (vol. i. f. 201), was "*unus abulus ad minus*," that is, a halfpenny or less¹⁸. After meritoriously governing his

¹⁶ Several impressions of this bishop's seal are preserved in the archives of Exeter, attached to confirmations of the grants made to Plympton Priory. The mitre, which is sunk in the centre, rises to a point on either side. The inscription is,—X SIGILLVM. JOHANNIS. DEI. GRACIA. EXONIENSIS. EPISCOPI. On the reverse, but on a reduced scale, the same figure and inscription are repeated.

¹⁷ "Catalogue of English Bishops," p. 398. Woodbury is still the property of the Vicars' Choral.

¹⁸ This probably was the origin of the payment of the diocesan *farthing*, which appears to have been required for centuries from every parishioner throughout the bishopric; and is still collected from the inhabitants of Exeter, although not applied, as it anciently was, to keep the

church between twelve and thirteen years; this prelate died in October, 1206, and was interred on the north side of the presbytery.

Simon de Apulia (an Italian), Dean of York, was, according to Hoker and Godwin, consecrated bishop in 1206; but from various entries on the Patent Rolls, it clearly appears that the See remained vacant about eight years. Simon, indeed, as we learn from Matthew of Westminster, had been nominated to succeed soon after Marshall's decease, but from the confusion of the times (the civil war between King John and his barons being then raging), and the subsequent interdict under which the supreme Pontiff of Rome had laid this kingdom, he was not consecrated till the 5th of October,

cathedral in repair.—The following record of the confirmation of this farthing rate, by King Henry the Eighth, was copied (in October, 1824) from an old black letter bill which is pasted against one of the cases in the muniment room in Exeter Cathedral, and was "prynted by Thomas Petyt." In the original, immediately preceding the words "Henry the viij." are the Royal arms, viz. England and France, quarterly, (not France and England), surmounted by a crown.

"The Copey of the Kynges gracyous letters patētes, for Gatherynge and receuyng through the dioces of Excestre thacustomed dutye to the *fabryke* of the Cathedrall Church of Exoñ, translated into Englyshe.

"Henry the viij. by the grace of God kynge of England and of Fraunce, defēder of the faith, Lorde of yreland, & in earth supreme heade of the church of Englande, to all and syngular persons of boith sexus beyng whersoever within the Citte & dioces of Exon greting. It agreith with reason & is cōsonant to equite that those thynges whiche by a longe godly custome have ben resonably brought forth to preserue and kepe Cathedrall churches in theyr prosperouse, and honest estate, shulde be moost strongly and vndoutedly so conformed. Wherupon in so moche, as we by credable testymonye are informed,—That in the citey & dioces of Exoñ forsayd such accustome tyme out of mynde, hath beyng observed & vsed, That all and synguler persons men and women beyn housekeepers, or abyders within the forsayde Citte, or dioces are bounden to yelde and pay every yeare to & for the vse of the fabryk or buyldyng of the Cathedrall Church of saynt Peter in Exoñ one ferthyng of our Englyshe money. We, reputyng such custome to be godly, & cōmēdable, vpo our proper mocyon and certayne knowledge confyrme and alowe by these presentes the sayde custome perpetually, and for ever. So that it shalbe lefull for the messengers or proctours of the sayde Cathedrall church, to repayre and come to you and to your parochiall Churches to and for gatherynge of the sayde ferthynges (accordynge to the olde auncient custome) and the same to aske, requyre and leuye for the vse a forsayde: Without let of vs our heyres or of any other what soeuer they be. In wytnes wherof we haue made forth these our letters patentes. Teste me ipso apud Westmonasteriū Nono die mensis Novembris. Anno regni nostri Tricesimo.

Concordat cū originalibus Regiis.

Prynted by Thomas Petyt.

1214, when that ceremony was performed by Archbishop Langton¹⁹. During his prelacy the exact limits of the different parishes in Exeter and its suburbs were ascertained and fixed, in order to prevent future disputes and litigation²⁰. He died about the middle of September, 1223, and was buried with his predecessors in this church²¹.

Shortly afterwards, *William Bruere, Briwer, or Briwere* (corrupted into Brewer), was promoted from the precentorship to the episcopal chair, and according to the "*Flores Historiarum*," he was consecrated by Stephen Langton, in the octaves of Easter, 1224²². He was "a man very well borne, being brother to Sir William Brewer, Knt. (the husband to the eldest daughter, and one of the heyres to William de Verona, Earl of Devonshire), founder of the Abbeyes of Tor, Hartland, and other monasteries²³." This prelate made an important change in the establishment of his church by founding the office of *Dean*, anno 1225; in which year, on Advent Sunday, Serlo, Archdeacon of Exeter, was invested with that superior dignity. On the 7th of December, in the same year, he appropriated to the deanery the churches of Braunton and Tawton, with their dependent chapels, Swimbridge

¹⁹ Vide Godwin "*De Præsulibus Angliæ*," p. 404: edit. 1743.

²⁰ It appears, from a memorandum in Bishop Bronescombe's Register, that Bishop Simon's regulation, in respect to the parochial boundaries of Exeter, was concluded in 1222; about which time there were twenty-eight churches or chapels in the city and suburbs.

²¹ "*Anno 1223, circa festum Exaltationis Sanctæ Crucis obiit Simon Exoniensis Episcopus.*" "*Flores Historiarum*," lib. ii. p. 115.—During the time of Bishop Apulia and his immediate predecessor, flourished *Joseph Iscanus*, or *Joseph of Exeter*, a learned monk, who accompanied the crusade of King Richard Cœur de Lion to the Holy Land, and afterwards became Bishop of Bourdeaux. Warton styles him "a miracle of his age, in classical composition;" and Fuller, "a golden poet in a leaden age, so terse and elegant were his conceits and expressions." He wrote two Epic Poems in Latin heroics, namely, '*De Bello Trojano*,' on the Trojan war, and '*Antiocheis*,' or the Crusade, or War of Antioch; both which were distinguished for spirited writing, harmonious numbers, and a general purity of diction. Another eminent person of this age was *Alexander Nequam*, Prior of St. Nicholas, in Exeter.

²² "Consecratus est 11 kal. Maii. 1224." "*Angli Sacra*," p. 486. The "*Chronicon Brev. Exon.*" incorrectly states, that he was consecrated by Pope Honorius, at Rome, on Easter Sunday, in the above year.

²³ Godwin's "*Catalogue*," &c. p. 399. But see Oliver's "*Historic Collections*," pp. 60 and 79.

and Lankey. He also increased the revenues of the twenty-four canons of the cathedral; "and, in an extended sense of the term, he may be styled the founder of the offices of Precentor, Chancellor, and Treasurer of his church, by the ample endowments which he annexed to them"²⁴.

In 1227 Bishop Bruere accompanied Peter de Rupibus, the celebrated Bishop of Winchester, to the Holy Land, at a time when, as we learn from Matthew Paris, the preachers of the crusade had been so successful in England that sixty thousand men-at-arms (besides old men and women) assumed the cross. According to the same historian, both prelates remained in Palestine during five years, actively engaged in the service of religion, and in promoting the honour and interests of England. In 1235 Bruere was despatched to Germany, to conduct thither the Lady Isabel (sister to Henry the Third) who had been betrothed to the Emperor, Frederick the Second; and the nuptial ceremony was solemnized on Sunday the 20th of July, in the presence of four kings, eleven dukes, thirty marquesses and earls, and a prodigious concourse of bishops and clergy. After his return he devoted his chief attention to good works and the honourable government of his diocese; and dying on the 24th of October, 1244, was buried under a marble slab near the middle of the choir.

His successor *Richard Blondy*, who was chancellor of this church and a native of Exeter, being the son of Hillary Blondy, mayor of this city in 1233, was consecrated at Reading in the beginning of December, 1245. Some writers have accused this bishop of simony, but they have evidently confounded him with a John Blondy, who was elected archbishop of Canterbury in the autumn of 1232, but rejected by the Pope for uncanonical practices²⁵. During his prelacy in September, 1249, a general assembly of the bishops

²⁴ Oliver's "History of Exeter," p. 35. "From a deed of Chapter, dated in 1237, now in the possession of the College of Priests Vicars at Exeter, it appears that *then* were attached to the cathedral twenty-four canons, twenty-four vicars, twelve clerks of the second form, and fourteen clerical boys of the third form. The same deed proves the existence of the Lady's Chapel in the cathedral." *Ibid*; note.

²⁵ Godwin, speaking of this Blondy, says;—"Him also the Pope refused, because forsooth he held two benefices contrary to the canons, and because it was knowne he had borrowed a great summe of money of Peter, Bishop of Winchester, wherewith it was thought he fedde well the monks that chose him."—"Catalogue," &c. p. 111.

was summoned to be holden at Exeter, but as all of them did not attend, the meeting was adjourned to London in the following month²⁶. He is reputed to have been a man of letters, and was distinguished for his meekness and piety. His decease occurred on the 26th of December, 1257, and he was interred on the north side of the choir.

Walter Bronescombe, the next bishop, was born in this city, of humble origin; but his parents, aided by friends, were enabled to place him at school, and being afterwards removed to Oxford, he became a proficient in all the general learning of his age. His acquirements obtained him patronage; and when advanced to this see he was already a canon of Exeter, and archdeacon of Surrey, although not yet in priest's orders. He was elected bishop on the 6th of the kalends of March, 1257-8, (24th of February); and on the 10th of March he was consecrated, together with the bishops elect of Coventry and Lichfield, and Norwich, by the Primate Boniface, assisted by the Bishops of Bath and Salisbury. Thus, "within the short space of fifteen days," as remarked in the Lambeth MS. No. 497, "he was elected bishop, admitted by the king, confirmed by the archbishop, and consecrated bishop; circumstances, before that period, unheard of in this country²⁷." On the 14th of May following he was solemnly enthroned in this cathedral. He appears to have possessed great abilities and much prudence, for during the critical period of the "Barons' Wars," as they have been emphatically termed, in Henry the Third's time, he conducted himself so discreetly as to obtain both "the confidence of his sovereign, and the respect and esteem of the Barons;" and his signature stands the first to the *Dictum of Kenilworth*, dated the 31st of October, 1266²⁸.

In the year 1274 this prelate assisted at the 14th general council, held at Lyons, as appears by his register, which is the most ancient one belonging to this See²⁹. In 1275, as we learn from the annals of the church of

²⁶ Ann. de Winton, in "Anglia Sacra," pars i. p. 309.

²⁷ Godwin "De Præsulibus," p. 405, edit. 1743.

²⁸ Vide Oliver's "History of Exeter," p. 40.

²⁹ The authentic and invaluable series of the *Registers of the See of Exeter* commences with the accession of Bishop Bronescombe, who was probably induced to adopt this precise and accurate method of recording the cathedral archives in consequence of some attempted frauds

Worcester, Queen Eleanor having³⁰ been delivered of a son at Bayonne, on the 24th of November, Bishop Bronescombe attended to perform the baptismal ceremony, and the infant was named Alfonsus, after the King of Spain, who stood godfather³⁰.

For the better regulation of the cathedral clergy, this prelate collected, revised, and improved the constitutions and statutes of his predecessors, and procured their ratification by Cardinal Ottobone, the Pope's legate, then in England. He died at Bishop's Taunton on the 22d of June, 1280, after governing his diocese with great ability and vigilance for more than twenty-two years, and was buried in St. Gabriel's Chapel, in this Church, which he had recently built for the place of his sepulture, and the observance of his anniversary³¹. To support the latter he granted the Church of Bukerel, with all its members and appurtenances, to the Dean and Chapter of Exeter, reserving, however, a due competency for the vicar. "This worthy bishop," says the Rev. Mr. Oliver, "left numerous monuments of his devotion and charity. At Glasney [in Cornwall], he founded and richly endowed the Collegiate Church of St. Thomas the Martyr for thirteen secular canons: the foundation deed bears date 26th of March, 1267. At Crediton, he restored to the Church of the Holy Cross the six *bursal* prebendaries, with the corresponding vicars, who had formerly been attached to the church, but had been discontinued from the exigencies of the times. To St. John's

by official persons during the time of his predecessor. Bronescombe's register proves the great number of churches which he dedicated in Devonshire and Cornwall during his government: in one year only, viz. 1268, no less than forty were consecrated by this prelate.

³⁰ "Anglia Sacra," pars i. p. 501.

³¹ Vide Bronescombe's Register, fol. 97, in the grant of the Church of Bukerel: "Capella ferè de novo constructa juxta Capellam Beatæ Mariæ in ecclesiâ nostrâ Cathedrali ex parte australi ubi locum elegimus sepulture." In that chapel two priests, having a salary of twelve marks, were to pray for ever for his soul, and the souls of his benefactors, and all the faithful departed. By a previous grant made on the fifth of September, 1278, he appropriated the Church of St. Bruered, in Cornwall, to the Dean and Chapter, for the purpose as well of celebrating St. Gabriel's Feast, on the first Monday in September, as to meet the expenses of his own anniversary on the day following, when fifty poor people were to be fed, the corn allotted to each to be worth one penny. St. Gabriel's feast he ordered to be kept with the same solemnity as to candles, &c. as the festivals of Christmas and Easter.

Hospital, in Exeter, he was a generous benefactor; and at Clyst, he erected a large and commodious palace, which appears to have been a favourite residence of his successors³²."

The next bishop was *Peter Quivil*, or as he is styled in the annals of St. David's, *Petrus de Exoniâ*, which is corroborated by a deed inscribed in the registers, wherein speaking of himself, he says, "*Ecclesia Exoniensis me à pueritiâ coaluit.*" At the period of his election, in October, 1280, he was Archdeacon of St. David's, and a canon of this church, to which he was consecrated at Canterbury, by Archbishop Peckham, on the 10th of November, in the above year. To the munificence and piety of this prelate we are indebted for the noble design and commencement of the *present* CATHEDRAL, the former church having been of contracted proportions, and the western entrance barely reaching beyond the entrance from the cloisters³³; and from the manuscript in the Bodleian Library he appears to have begun the new building almost immediately on his accession to this see³⁴;—but further particulars must be reserved for a subsequent chapter. This prelate discharged the duties of his pastoral office with great zeal and piety; and for the purpose of maintaining uniformity in the Cathedral service, he intro-

³² "History of Exeter, p. 40." He also founded a chapel for two priests within the palace at Clyst; but within forty years afterwards, that establishment was removed to the neighbouring town by Bishop Stapeldon, who erected there a chapel out of the proceeds of the estate of Bishop Bytton, his predecessor, to whom he had been left executor. Bishop Bronescombe has been accused by Godwin and other writers, headed by Hoker, with arbitrarily obtaining the patronage of Clyst-Fomeson, &c. now called Sowton, in consequence of a dispute which arose from the burial of a friar, the bishop's confessor and chaplain; but Mr. Oliver remarks, that "there never was a charge more unfounded." The "fact is," he continues, "there was a regular exchange of lands between the bishop and Richard Fomyson, the former proprietor. The bishop, by an agreement which is still preserved in his register, besides surrendering the estate called *de la More*, covenanted to pay down twenty pounds of silver, as also to make the common acknowledgment of a rose at every midsummer. The respectable names attesting the instrument forbid the supposition of any thing that was not strictly fair and honourable." Ibid. and MS. notes.

³³ Oliver's "History of Exeter," p. 42.

³⁴ "A.D. MCCLXXXVIII. Fundata est hæc nova Ecclesia à Venerabili Patre Petro hujus Ecclesiæ Episcopo."—"Chron. Eccl. de Exon."

duced the Sarum rite, which had been compiled by St. Osmund [Bishop of Sarum] in the year 1080³⁵. He also increased the emoluments both of the Precentorship and the Chancellorship of this church, by endowing the former in July, 1282, with the united benefice of Chudleigh and Paignton, and the latter in April, 1283, with the churches of St. Newelin in Cornwall, and Stoke-Gabriel in Devonshire. In July, 1284, he instituted the office of sub-dean and penitentiary for this diocese, endowing it with the church of Egglestiel, in Cornwall. Two years afterwards, viz. in 1286, by permission of the mayor and commonalty of Exeter, and with the consent of the king, and Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, the then lord paramount of this city, the enclosure of the cathedral cemetery, or close, and the erection of gates at the several avenues connected with it, were commenced by this prelate;—for the purpose, as his grant expresses, “of preserving the tranquillity of this church, its canons, and ministers, and to prevent the depredations of robbers and other evil persons.” His death occurred “upon St. Francis eve” (6th of October) 1291, “when it fortuneed that the bishop tooke a certain sirope to drinke, and in too hasty swallowing thereof, his breath was stopped, and he forthwith died³⁶.” He was buried in the middle of the Lady Chapel.

Thomas Bytton, or *de Button*, who had been Dean of Wells about eight years, was next elected to this see, and the temporalities were restored to him on the 2d of December, 1291. He was consecrated by John Romane, Archbishop of York, most probably on account of the then mortal illness of the Primate, Archbishop Peckham. He continued the rebuilding of his church;—though but little is known of the other acts of his episcopate, the register of this prelate having been unfortunately lost as long ago as Queen

³⁵ Oliver's “History of Exeter,” p. 42. Bishop Quivil held a synod at Exeter in 1287, to reform and prevent abuses, the acts or constitutions of which may be seen in the 2d volume of Spelman's “Councils,” pp. 350—404. They evince that *baptism* was administered in the Exeter diocese by immersion,—that *confirmation* was given to infants,—that *marriages* were solemnized at the door of the church, “*palam et in ostio Ecclesiæ*,”—and that *seats* in parish churches were not private property. *Ibid.*

³⁶ Godwin's “Catalogue of Engl. Bishops,” p. 403.

Elizabeth's time. He died either on the 21st or 26th of September, 1307, and was interred near the steps before the high altar³⁷.

Walter de Stapeldon, professor of canon law, precentor of Exeter, and chaplain to Pope Clement the Fifth, a man of high birth and splendid abilities, was next elected to this see, on the Monday after the feast of St. Martin, 1307, and his promotion was confirmed by the papal court, notwithstanding that an appeal had been made against it by some of the canons³⁸. He was consecrated by Archbishop Winchelsy, on the 13th of October, 1308; and his enthronization was conducted with unusual splendour, even in that age of sacerdotal pomp. From a manuscript, quoted by Hoker, it appears that when he came to the East-gate of the city, he alighted from his horse, and walked in procession to the cathedral, the way being laid with black cloth. On each hand he was attended by a gentleman of high rank, and he was preceded by Sir Hugh Courtenay, who claimed to be steward of the feast. At St. Michael's, or Broad-gate³⁹ (which was the principal entrance to the close) he was received by the chapter and choristers in their proper vestments; and *Te Deum* being sung, was conducted into the

³⁷ In the muniment room of the bishop's palace is a grant of certain archbishops, dated at Rome in 1300, of forty days indulgence to sincere penitents who should avail themselves of Bytton's spiritual ministry, to pray for his prosperity when living, or the repose of his soul when dead.

³⁸ In Rymer's "*Fœdera*," vol. iii. pp. 36, 37 (1st edit.) is a letter from Edward II. to Pope Clement and the cardinals of Sancta Sabina, and Sancta Maria Nova, alleging that the "appeal had been preferred through envy, hatred, and malice," and entreating that Stapeldon's election "might have due effect."—In the beginning of this bishop's register is a statement of the *Property* of his SEE. The receipts from the *manors* in Devon amounted to 271*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.*; from the *mills*, to 39*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.*; and from some small rents in Paignton, to 1*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*; making a total of 312*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.*; besides one hundred and eighty-nine ewes, seventeen hogs, and two hundred and ninety-one hens. In Cornwall the *manors*, *mills*, and other dues, produced the sum of 243*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.* The bishop, at that period, retained in his own hands the mills at Tawton, Rymeton, Clyst, Chudleigh, and Teyngton, in Devon; and also two at Polton, two at Lanhitton, one at St. German's, and one at Tregair, in Cornwall.

³⁹ *Broad Gate*, which was the last of the cemetery gates that remained, was taken down in the summer of 1825, in order to widen the entrance to the close from the High Street.

church, and installed with the accustomed solemnities;—after which, repairing to his palace, his numerous guests were regaled with a splendid banquet.

Stapeldon's talents for public employments obtained him the high favour of Edward the Second; to whose service he attached himself with greater zeal and fidelity than the evil measures of his government deserved. On the 18th of February, 1320, the king first advanced him to the lord treasurer-ship; and he was subsequently employed in several important embassies, particularly in 1325, when he was at Paris with Queen Isabella, the "she-wolf of France," engaged in negotiating a peace between the two crowns. But the queen, whose views extended to the deposition of her husband, dismissed him from her councils; he then withdrew into England, and acquainted his sovereign of the state of affairs at the French court, and of the almost open profligacy of Isabella with her paramour, Mortimer⁴⁰. His information, however, was of no essential use; for the king's general conduct had bereaved him of the affections of his people: and when the queen, in September, 1326, landed at Orwell, in Suffolk, with her son and more immediate partisans, she was speedily joined by so many of the mal-contents, that Edward deemed it expedient to quit London and seek refuge in flight; having previously intrusted the government of the city to Stapeldon. This charge led to the death of our loyal but ill-fated prelate; for the populace rising in arms in favour of the queen, after first plundering his new residence, without Temple-bar, seized the bishop himself as he was proceeding through the city, and dragging him from his horse into *Chepe* (Cheapside), proclaimed him "a public traitor, a seducer of the king, and a destroyer of the liberties of the city." Then stripping him of his armour (called *Aketon*, probably a shirt of mail) and other apparel, they cut off his head, and fixed it upon a long pole as a trophy and a warning⁴¹. Two of his attendants underwent

⁴⁰ Dr. Lingard (but on what authority does not appear) states, that "an attempt to take his life compelled him [Stapeldon] to return to England."—Vide "Hist. of England," vol. ii. p. 539.

⁴¹ Walsingham's "Historia Brevis," p. 104. This writer states, that the cause of the citizens' enmity to Stapeldon arose from his having procured the Justices in Eyre to sit within London; through which they were heavily punished for various offences, by the loss of their liberties, pecuniary mulcts, and bodily chastisements.

the same disastrous fate, namely, his nephew William Waulle⁴², and his esquire, John de Padington. This brutal effusion of popular vengeance occurred on the 15th of October, 1326. Walsingham says, that the bishop's body was cast into a pit, in a certain old cemetery which had formerly belonged to the Fryars Preachers;—another account states that it was thrown (with those of Waulle and Padington) into the sludge of the river⁴³,—and a third, namely, that of William de Pakington, varies from both, as follows:—"At this tyme Walter Stapleton was making a faire toure on the very Tamys side at his place with owte Temple bar, and lakking stone and lyme to finishid it, sent a force to the Church of the White Freres (Freres de la Eie) and toke it, and yn despite of this, the Londoners beryid Stapleton and his 2. Esquires in the hepe of Rubrische aboute his Toure as they had bene Dogges. And no mervail: for he was fumisch and withowt Pite⁴⁴." About three months afterwards, the bodies of these sufferers were taken up by order of the queen, and deposited in the neighbouring church of St. Clement's Danes; but the bishop's remains were finally conveyed to Exeter, and solemnly interred on the north side of the choir, near the altar, on the 28th of March, 1327⁴⁵. This prelate was a great benefactor to the cathedral (as will be especially stated hereafter); and, besides other benevolent acts, he founded and liberally endowed Hart's Hall and Stapeldon's Inn, now

⁴² Oliver remarks, that he has met the signature of W. Walle to several deeds in Bishop Stapeldon's time. "Hist. of Exeter," p. 49; note.

⁴³ See Carte's "General History of England," vol. ii. p. 376.

⁴⁴ Pakington was clerk and treasurer of the household of Edward the Black Prince, in Gascony: and his chronicle, which is written in French, and dedicated to that prince, was translated by Leland, and is inserted in the "Collectanea," whence, (vide vol. i. p. 467, 1st edit.) the above particulars were extracted. Pakington differs from Walsingham in his account of the immediate circumstances which preceded the murder of Stapeldon,—for it appears from his relation that the king, suspecting the intention of the citizens to unite with the party of his queen and son, sent the "Bishop of Excestre, his Tresorer, to be Gardiane of the Cyte with the Mayre, and he cummyng to the Guildhauille desired, according to his commission, the Keyes and Custody of the Cyte. To whom the Commons anserid, that they wolde kepe the Towne for the King, the Quene, and his Suene. And the Bishop not content with this answer, [they] toke hym, and smith of his Hedde in the midle of Westechepe." Leland. Ibid.

⁴⁵ "1327. Vicesimo octavo die mensis Martii corpus ejusdem Walteri episcopi Exoniensis solemniter traditur sepulture." Vide Harleian MS. No. 545. 4. Exon. Eccl. Historiola.—Bishop

Exeter College, at Oxford; and he left funds for establishing a preparatory school for those colleges, in St. John's Hospital, at Exeter⁴⁶.

Soon after the murder of Bishop Stapeldon, *James Berclaye*, S.T.P. (descended from the *Berkeleys* of Gloucestershire) a canon of this cathedral, Archdeacon of Huntingdon, and Chaplain to Pope John XXII., was elected to this See, and his temporalities were restored on the 8th of January, 1326-27. Godwin states that he was consecrated on the 15th of March, by command of the queen; but the register, *Drovensford*, refers the consecration to the 22d of that month. William de Dene says, that the ceremony was performed at Canterbury, the Bishops of Chichester and Rochester assisting at it⁴⁷. He received a mandate for his inthronization on the 8th of the kalends of April, 1327⁴⁸; but enjoyed his dignity only a short period, his decease occurring on the 24th of June in the same year. He was buried on the south side of the choir; being, as Godwin affirms, "a man reputed very godly and wise"⁴⁹.

On Berclaye's death the young king, Edward the Third, is said to have interested himself for Thomas de Charleton, Canon of York; but the canons of Exeter making choice of John de Godele, Dean of Wells, the king assented to his election, and restored his temporalities on the 16th of September, 1327⁵⁰. But his consecration was delayed by the superior interest of the friends of *John Grandisson*, Archdeacon of Nottingham, a descendant of the ancient line of the Grandissons, Dukes of Burgundy. He was the son of William (or Gilbert) de Grandisson; who, coming into England with

Stapeldon obtained several grants of fairs from Edward II. for different manors within his diocese; and in the fourteenth of his reign that king granted to the bishop the pleas of hue and cry within the episcopal manors of Cornwall; the original grant of which is still extant in the muniment room of the bishop's palace at Exeter. Amongst the patent rolls of the eleventh year of the same sovereign, there is also the king's confirmation of a grant of a tenement in Paignton, made by Stapeldon to Robert Fitz-Walter, by the service of one penny, and the duty of tolling the bells, and repairing the *organ* and *clock* of the Cathedral Church.

⁴⁶ Oliver's "History of Exeter," p. 43.

⁴⁷ See "Hist. Roffensis," in "Anglia Sacra," pars i. p. 368.

⁴⁸ Registr. *Reginaldi*.

⁴⁹ "Catalogue of English Bishops," p. 406.

⁵⁰ "Cui Rex restituit temporalia, 16 Sept." Rot. Rom. 1 Edw. III. m. 2.

Henry, Earl of Lancaster, was by his influence married to Sybil, a daughter and co-heiress of John Tregose, Lord of Ewias, near Hereford; and had several times summons to parliament in Edward the Second's reign⁵¹. Our bishop was a native of Ashperton, in Herefordshire. Godwin, on the authority of Bale and Hoker, says,—“He was from his childhood very studious, became learned, and wrote divers books, one intituled *Pontificales majores*, another *Pontificales minores*, and a third *De vitis Sanctorum*. He was also very grave, wise, and politike, and therefore grew into such credit with Pope John XXII, that hee was not onely of his privy counsell, but also his Nuntio, or Embassadore, in matters of great waight and importance, to the Emperor, to the kings of Spain, Fraunce, England, and other the mightiest Princes of Christendome⁵².” He was chaplain to the Pope at the time of his promotion to this See, in the month of August, 1327; and he was consecrated on the 18th of October following, in the Dominican Church at Avignon, by Peter, Cardinal of Præneste, amidst a splendid assembly of Cardinals, Bishops, and others. On returning to England he had restitution of his temporalities, by the King's Letters, dated at York⁵³; and on the following day he was summoned to attend the parliament, to be holden at Northampton after Easter.

In 1331, Bishop Grandisson successfully resisted the attempted visitation of his primate, Simon Mepham, having previously refused his mandate, (which

⁵¹ Escaet. 9 Edw. III. n. 35. Otho de Grandisson, brother of William, had summons to parliament from the 27th of Edw. I. to the 33d of the same reign, inclusive, when he died. Ib.

⁵² “Catalogue of Engl. Bishops,” p. 407.

⁵³ The following is a copy taken from Bishop Grandisson's Register, vol. i. f. 1.—“Edwardus, &c. Dilectis sibi Willelmo de Harden, Roberto de Gilmore, et Johanni de Merc, Custodibus Episcopatus Exon salutem. Cum Dominus summus Pontifex dilectum nobis in Christo Johannem nuper Archidiaconum Notynghie in Episcopum Exon prefecit et Pastorem, sicut per literas patentes ipsius Summi Pontificis bullatas nobis inde directas, nobis constat, ac idem Johannes universis et singulis verbis, nobis et juri Coronæ nostræ prejudicialibus in dictis literis contentis, palam et expressé renunciaverit et se gratiæ nostræ submisit in hac parte. Nos volentes eidem Johanni gratiam facere specialem, cepimus fidelitatem ipsius Johannis et temporalia Episcopatus prædicti de gratiâ nostrâ speciali restituimus eidem. Et ideo vobis mandamus quod eidem prefecto temporalia predicta liberetis in formâ prædictâ. Teste me ipso apud Eboracum ix. die Marcii, Anno Regni nostri secundo.”

appointed the Monday next after the feast of the Ascension for the ceremony), and obtained an exemption for this diocess, from his patron, Pope John XXII. On the day mentioned, however, the archbishop came to Exeter, and proceeding to the cathedral was met by Grandisson, who forbade him to enter; but Mepham and his retinue pressing forward, the bishop being well guarded resisted him; and the door having been barricadoed, he was obliged to depart without obtaining admission. Grandisson afterwards sheltered himself and his clergy under a special brief of the supreme pontiff, from the ecclesiastical censures which the archbishop was issuing against him⁵⁴;—and the latter is said to have taken his repulse and its consequences so much to heart, conjointly with his ill success in a dispute with the monks of Canterbury, that his chagrin occasioned his decease in October, 1333⁵⁵.

On the 26th of November, 1337, Grandisson visited his own cathedral; on which occasion is recorded the name of Richard de *Braylegh*, the then Dean, together with those of twenty-four Prebendaries, twenty-four Vicars, twenty-one *Annivellers*, or *Annuellers*, twelve Secondaries, and four Keepers, or Sacristans, all belonging to this Church⁵⁶.

In 1349, Exeter appears to have been afflicted by the plague; for we read in the fabric roll of that year, that 10*l.* accrued to the church from gifts, legacies, and burials, "*tempore mortalitatis*." On the 15th of August, 1355, a quarrel arose in this Church between John de Stoke and John de Atteford,

⁵⁴ Oliver's "History of Exeter," p. 54.

⁵⁵ Vide Hoker, p. 127; Thomas Walsingham, "Hist. Brevis," p. 113; Abp. Parker, "De Vetust. Brit. Eccles.," p. 330; and Godwin, "De Præsulibus," pp. 105, and 411. This attempt to free the See of Exeter from metropolitan visitation was not persevered in by Grandisson's successors.

⁵⁶ Grandisson's Register, vol. i. f. 98. The *Annivellers* were Chantry-Priests, whose office it was to celebrate mass, &c. for the dead. The word *Annivellarus*, or *Annuellarius*, occurs very frequently in the old statutes of this Church; it denotes a Priest, appointed to celebrate *annually* the obit of some person, and having a stated yearly salary for so doing:—but in addition to the anniversary he was required to celebrate frequent masses for the repose of the deceased. These obit-priests increased so much, in process of time, that a separate building, thence called the *Annivellers' College*, was appointed for their residence on the north side of the Cathedral Close, between the sub-deanery and St. Martin's Church, and considerable portions of it now remain. Vide "Archæologia," vol. xviii. pp. 403—407.—At the period of the Reformation there were no fewer than 103 *Obits* annually celebrated in this Cathedral for different persons. That of

which terminating in an effusion of blood, was regarded as a pollution of its sacred character, and the Bishop, in a letter to the Dean and Chapter, desired to have divine service interrupted for some time, in order to strike terror, and prevent a repetition of such an act of enormity.—In consequence, however, of the proximity of the feast of the Assumption of the Virgin, he empowered the Dean to bless the Church by sprinkling it with holy water⁵⁷.

This illustrious Prelate died on the 15th of July, 1369, at which period he was about seventy years old, nearly forty-two of which he had held this See. He was interred within the small chapel of St. Radegundes, on the south side of the great western entrance to the cathedral; but his grave was profanely violated in the latter years of Queen Elizabeth, and his ashes "scattered abroad, and the bones bestowed no man knoweth where"⁵⁸.

This Cathedral (with the exception of the Lady Chapel, and probably a part of the façade) is indebted to Grandisson for its completion in the magnificent style in which it now appears;—but the circumstances attending its progress must be reserved for the details of a future chapter. He likewise founded and amply endowed the noble College of St. Mary Ottery; and besides augmenting the revenues of Bishop Bronescombe's College, at Glasney, near Penryn, he was a great benefactor to St. John's College, at

Dean Braylegh was kept on the first Tuesday after St. Laurence's Feast in August. He gave certain houses in Musgrave Street, Exeter, to the fabric of the Cathedral, and appears to have founded the High School there; the master of which, in an instrument bearing date in 1343, is described as "Magister Scholam ad quam pertinuit regere Scholas Grammaticales, Exon." Lysons, referring to "Inq. ad q. d. 11th Edw. III. No. 23," says that this Dean gave the advowson of Ashwater to the Priory of Frithelstock, near Bideford, for the support of certain chantries at that place.—See "Magna Britannia," vol. vi. p. 18. In the fabric roll, 1407 to 1408, is an entry of 8s. 3d. for wax, at 5½d. per lb., to be burnt before the little Cross in the Choir, "pro cerâ Ricardi Braylegh," als. Halsworthy. Another entry, in 1423 to 1424, states that 3s. was paid to Robert Hore of Bridport for a cord "pro pelve Ricardi Braylegh quondam Decani pendenda in medio Chori."

⁵⁷ Grandisson's Register, vol. i. f. 98.

⁵⁸ Vide Oliver's "Hist. of Exeter," p. 54, from Hoker's MSS.—In Hoker's first manuscript copy, which finishes with the year 1590, the above circumstance is not mentioned; but in the second, which, nine years later, was fairly transcribed for the use of the Chamber of Exeter, it is stated as given in the text. It is probable, therefore, that the profanation took place during the interval. Hoker died in 1601.

Exeter, the church of which he is also thought to have rebuilt. In his manner of living he was extremely frugal; and notwithstanding his expensive works, he amassed great wealth, which, if Godwin's account be correct, he somewhat ostentatiously bequeathed to those who needed not his bounty⁵⁹. By Hoker and other writers, he is erroneously reputed to have erected a palace at Bishop's Teignton, (or rather at Radway, its subordinate manor), but the registers prove that it was the occasional residence of the Bishops long before the accession of Grandisson; and that prelate himself, in a letter to Pope John XXII., mentions the existence of an elegant mansion "*pulcra edificia*" there, and, on the plea of poverty, solicits permission to appropriate the church of Bishop's Teignton to support the charges of the episcopal table, "*ad mensam episcopi*"⁶⁰. Besides the works mentioned above, this prelate compiled a History of Thomas Becket,—"*ex multis scriptoribus in manipulum per me noviter redactam*"⁶¹;—and also the "*Order of the Services of Exeter Cathedral*," in two volumes folio⁶².

⁵⁹ By his last will, says Godwin, "he gave such large and bounteous legacies to the Pope, Emperour, King, Queene, Archbishop, Bishops, Colledges, Churches, and to sundry persons of high estates and callings, that a man would marvell, considering his great and chargeable buildings and workes otherwise, how and by what meanes he could have attained to such a masse of wealth and riches. Hee was alwaies very frugall, kept no more men or horses about him than necessary, and ever despised the vanities of al outward pomp. But this it was not that enabled him to performe these great works, and yet to leave so much money behind. He procured an order to be taken, that all Ecclesiastical persons of his Diocesse, at the time of their deaths, should leave and bequeath their goods to him, or to some other in trust towards his chargeable buildings, or otherwise to be bestowed *in pios uses* at his discretion. This was the meanes whereby he grew to this infinite wealth and riches."—"Catalogue of Engl. Bishops," p. 408.—By his own command his funeral was performed without any pomp, or extraordinary solemnity, and he allowed no mourning to any person. Ibid.

⁶⁰ Oliver's "*Hist. of Exeter*," p. 53; and Lysons's *Devonshire*, p. 492.

⁶¹ Vide his letter to Pope Benedict XII. (to whom he sent a copy). *Reg. vol. i. f. 40*.

⁶² These are still preserved at Exeter. They are beautifully written on vellum, and in perfect preservation, with the exception of the life of St. Etheldreda, which plainly appears to have been designedly cut out. At the head of one of the volumes is an autograph of the Bishop, thus, "*Ego J. de G. Ep^l. ecce' Exon Libr' istū cu' pari suo Manu mea.*"—They contain, 1st, the *Calendarium*; 2d, *Consuetudines sive statuta de Ministris ejusdem Ecclesiæ & eorum Officiis*; 3d, *Ordinale celebrandi officia Divina per totum annum secundum usum Exoniensem*; 4th, *Martyrologium*; 5th, *Ordinale Officiorum B. V. Mariæ dicendum in capellâ ejusdem Virginis Exon per totum annum*.—Oliver's "*Hist. of Exeter*," p. 54.

In Grandisson's time, one of the canons of this Cathedral, called *William of Exeter*, obtained the highest reputation for learning and piety. He was the successful antagonist of Occam; but, by preaching too freely against the temporal possessions of the clergy, was, with his abettors, subjected to the terrors of excommunication, and obliged to recant his heresies.

Thomas de Brantyngham, a native of Devonshire, and one of the canons of this church, was appointed to succeed Grandisson by Pope Urban VI. Godwin says, that at the same instant of time, "*uno eodemque tempore*," he was chosen Bishop of Hereford and Exeter, but accepted the latter. He was consecrated by Simon Sudbury, Bishop of London, in the chapel of Stebenheth (Stepney) manor, on the 12th of May, 1370⁶³; and four days after had restitution of his temporalities. At the time of his promotion he held the office of King's Treasurer for Picardy, and "he acted for some time as Lord Treasurer of England, during the minority of Richard II."⁶⁴ In the tenth year of the same monarch he was nominated one of the fourteen Commissioners to govern the kingdom; in which station he acted with so much discretion and integrity, that he was again appointed Treasurer of England in May, 1389: but in consequence of the infirmities of declining age, the king, in the following year, exempted him both from his attendance in parliament and at the privy council⁶⁵. He died at his manor of Clyst, between the 13th and the 30th of December, 1394, as appears from his will⁶⁶, which bears date on the former day, and was proved on the latter. Godwin characterises him, as "a man very well learned, expert as wel in politick government, as in ecclesiasticall matters, and in both these respects greatly revered and esteemed."—He was buried in his chantry chapel, on the north side of the nave of the cathedral, the western front of which was completed during his episcopate; and the Vicar's College, contiguous, was originally constructed by him on an area called the Kalendar-hay, where there had anciently stood an almshouse⁶⁷.

⁶³ Le Neve's "*Fasti Ecclel.*" Godwin says, he was consecrated on the 31st of March.

⁶⁴ Oliver's "*Hist. of Exeter*," p. 57.

⁶⁵ *Ibid.*

⁶⁶ Extat in *Lib. Rous*, in *Cur. Prerog. Cantuar.*

⁶⁷ Each of the twenty-four Canons, says Mr. Oliver, had formerly his priest vicar, and it was thought highly desirable that they should live near the cathedral. With this view, the Bishop

The prelacy of Brantyngham furnishes an instance of the sentence of the greater excommunication being pronounced against one Richard Prideaux, for violently assaulting and wounding in this Church John Durantt, Rector of Combentynhyde, on the 25th of September, 1373. On the 26th of the following month, the Bishop, clothed in his pontifical vestments, accompanied by the Canons bearing lighted candles in their hands, proceeded into the nave, and there read the sentence against the offender in Latin; after which the Dean (Robert Sumpter) explained the excommunication to the people in English: and all the lights were then immediately extinguished with the usual anathemas.

Edmund Stafford, brother to Ralph, Earl of Stafford, and a kinsman of Richard II. was next chosen to preside over this diocese; and the king's assent having been given on the 15th of March, 1394-95⁶⁸, he was consecrated on the 20th of June following, in the Episcopal chapel at Lambeth, by the primate, Courtenay, assisted by the Bishops of London and Sarum: his temporalities were restored on the 24th of the same month⁶⁹. He had great talents for business, but perverted them to support those tyrannical measures of the king, which led to his deserved expulsion from the throne. In November, 1396, he was made Keeper of the Great Seal; and he opened the merciless Parliament which met in September, 1397, by a speech asserting the unlimited extent of the regal power, and the deserved infliction of the severest punishments on those who sought to subject it to restriction. After Richard's deposition, however, he wisely submitted to the sway of Henry the Fourth; and in March, 1401, was again constituted Chancellor and Keeper of the Seal⁷⁰. He died, after a short illness, on the 3d of September, 1419; and was interred in his cathedral in St. Mary Magdalen's

informs us, in his register, (vol. i. f. 194) that he had completed, in the year 1388, a public hall, private chambers, a kitchen, and other offices, to enable them to live in community, "pro vicariorum cohabitatione vitæque communi." "History of Exeter," p. 134.—In the year 1529, "the Gate-house and other parts of the edifice were rebuilt and enlarged by John Ryse, the then Treasurer of the Church." Ibid.

⁶⁸ 2 Pat. 18 Rich. II. m. 43.

⁶⁹ 1 Pat. 19 Rich. II. m. 29.

⁷⁰ Claus. 2. Hen. IV. par. 2. m. 3.

Chapel. He was a great benefactor to Stapeldon's Inn at Oxford, of which he is regarded as the second founder: he also reformed its statutes, and altered its name to that of Exeter College.

On the death of Stafford, *John Keterick*, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, and previously of St. David's, was elected to this See. He had assisted at the general Council of Constance, and being afterwards in Italy, received the Pope's bull for his new episcopacy on the 20th of November, 1419, and the king's assent on the 1st of December following. He died at Florence on the 28th of the same month, and was buried in the Church of the fraternity of the Holy Cross in that city.

Immediately after his decease the supreme Pontiff, Martin V., nominated *James Cary*, "who was in priest's orders," but not Bishop of Lichfield, as Godwin imagined⁷¹, to succeed him. But he likewise died shortly afterwards, and was buried at Florence before consecration.

Edmund Lacy, S. T. P. Dean of the Chapel Royal, and Bishop of Hereford, was next translated to this See, for which he received the Pope's bull on the 3d of July, 1420, and his temporalities were restored on the 31st of October following. This prelate had been educated at University College, Oxford; and he is reputed to have been an excellent scholar, and a pious man, but too open to flattery. In the second year of his episcopate he sat as Prolocutor in a general Convocation of the clergy assembled to frame articles against dissolute practices in religious fraternities.

In the beginning of 1425, some ruffians made an inhuman attack in the Cathedral cemetery, on the persons of Thomas Redman, a canon, and his vicar, Hugh Bevyn. Bishop Lacy excommunicated the aggressors with the accustomed ceremonies. On the extinction of the candles, the following words were used—"Sicut lumen candelæ extinguitur, ita eorum bona opera extinguantur ante Deum, nisi resipiscant. Fiat, fiat, Amen"⁷². Another affray, in which blood was shed, took place in the cemetery in August, 1437, and the offender was subjected to the greater excommunication; but having submitted to canonical penance, he was absolved early in the following month⁷³.

⁷¹ Oliver's "History of Exeter," p. 59. ⁷² Lacy's Register, vol. iii. f. 55. ⁷³ Ib. f. 156.

A General Chapter of the Dominicans was held in the Dominican Convent in this city, in August, 1441, at which twenty-five Doctors of Divinity, and a considerable number of Masters and Bachelors of Arts were present. Bishop Lacy, as patron of the foundation, delivered a charge or sermon before the Chapter; and has inserted it in his register, "verbum de verbo inclusive"⁷⁴.

This prelate, for many years, was excused from attendance in parliament, on account of his lameness and infirmities⁷⁵; and that his intellects as well as health were much affected is evident from the following extract of a letter addressed by King Henry the Sixth to the Dean and Chapter, and still preserved among the archives.—“We, to our good ples^r have understanden that ye of late, upon p^rfite knowleche by you had of the grevous infirmitees yet resten upon ye p^rsone of the rev^dend fader in God the Bishop of Excestr^r wherthurgh aswel his helthe as his natural discrecon ben gretely abated and diminished, have avised among you certain good direccōns aswell for the contencacōn of his detts as for the garding of his howshold during the season and time of his said infirmite;—for the whiche we thanke you in o^r herty wise,” &c.⁷⁶ He died at his palace at Chudleigh, at an advanced age, on the 18th of September, 1455; and was interred, says Godwin, “in the

⁷⁴ Oliver's "Historic Collections," &c. p. 102, in the Appendix to which is a copy of the sermon extracted from the register by that author, who denominates it "a curious specimen of the false and barbarous eloquence of the pulpit in the fifteenth century."

⁷⁵ Vide Rymer's "Foedera," vol. x. p. 404, 1st edit.

⁷⁶ Henry the Sixth visited Exeter during his progress through the west in July, 1452. On the first night after his entry into Devonshire, he slept at Ford Abbey, he then proceeded to St. Mary's Ottery, and remained in the College two nights; after which, on Mouday evening, July 17th, he came to this city, accompanied by a prodigious concourse of country gentlemen and yeomen. The Mayor and Chamber, with upwards of three hundred persons in the city's livery, went forth to meet him to a certain moor, on the west side of Honiton's Clist. The Friars' Minors and Preachers were stationed at Livery Dole, and the Priors of St. Nicholas's and St. John's, with all the parochial clergy of Exeter, were stationed at the High Cross, without the south gate; where the king, after receiving the incense, and kissing the cross, mounted on horseback, and proceeded to Broadgate, at the entry of the Close. Then alighting, he advanced in procession to the cathedral, attended by the Bishop, Canons, and Choristers; and having performed his devotions at the high altar, and made his offerings, he retired into the Episcopal Palace. He continued at Exeter two days, during which time he renewed the charters of the city.

north wall of the Presbytery, where many miracles are said to have been wrought, and are ascribed to his holiness⁷⁷." The upper portion of the *Chapter-House* is thought to have been erected by this prelate.

On the decease of Lacy, Calixtus III, the supreme pontiff, nominated John Hals, Archdeacon of Norwich, to succeed; but the latter declining the dignity, *George Nevill*, kinsman to the king, and brother to the famous "king-maker," the Earl of Warwick, was promoted to this bishopric by the same Pope⁷⁸,—most probably through the great influence of his family with the Duke of York, the then protector of the kingdom under Henry the Sixth. His temporalities were restored on the 21st of March, 1455-6⁷⁹, and although he was then scarcely twenty-three years of age, the spiritual jurisdiction of the diocese was conferred upon him on the 10th of April following by the primate, Archbishop Bouchier; but he was not consecrated till December, 1458, the licence for that ceremony bearing date on the last day of the preceding month⁸⁰. This illustrious prelate received his education at Baliol College, Oxford; and the extent of his talents and acquirements was equal to the splendour of his birth. From his family connexions he became a most active partisan of the house of York; and on the day (March 4th, 1460-61) when Edward, Earl of March, assumed the regal power, he preached at St. Paul's Cross, "where hee tooke upon him by manifold evidences to prove the title of Prince Edward to be iust and lawfull, answearing all obiections that might be made to the contrary⁸¹." Previously to this, on the 24th of July, 1460, he had been constituted Chancellor of England⁸², and he was again appointed to that office on the 10th of March, 1461-62⁸³. After the decease of Archbishop Boothe in September, 1464, he was translated to the metropolitan See of York, the Pope's bull for which bears date on the Ides of March in the following year; and his tempo-

⁷⁷ "Catalogue of English Bishops," p. 410.

⁷⁸ "Sed pro eo quod idem Johannes regimini sponte cesserit, idem Pontifex de dilecto Regis consanguineo Georgio Neville providerit," &c. "De Præsulibus," p. 413, note.

⁷⁹ Pat. 34 Hen. VI. m. 17.

⁸⁰ Registr. Eccl. Cant.

⁸¹ "Catalogue of English Bishops," p. 410; and "De Præsulibus," p. 413.

⁸² Claus. 38th Hen. VI. m. 7.

⁸³ Rymer's "Fœdera," vol. xi. p. 473; 1st edit.

ralities were restored on the ensuing 15th of June. The splendour of his inauguration feast exceeded every thing of the kind that had ever before been known; and the account of the quantities and kinds of provision provided for the banquet, with the names and dignities of the guests, &c., and the description of the three courses which were served up at table, is one of the most curious documents of the age⁸⁴. He was installed Archbishop of York on the feast of SS. Marius and his companions, January 19th, 1465-66, as appears from his register. His connexion with Exeter being thus dissolved, it need only be stated here, that after eleven years of various fortune, (during which the king himself was at one time his prisoner), and an imprisonment of about four years, he died at Blithlaw in the year 1476, and was interred in York Minster.

Of *John Bothe*, or *Boothe*, Archdeacon of Richmond, Nevill's successor at Exeter, but little is known. After his promotion, his temporalities were restored on the 12th of June, 1465; and he was consecrated on the 7th of July, in the same year. Being frequently obliged to reside near the court, he confided the chief jurisdiction of the diocese to his Dean, Henry Webber⁸⁵. During his prelacy, in the spring of 1470, Edward the Fourth visited Exeter with a powerful force. On Palm Sunday, the second day of his coming, he walked in the customary procession round the Cathedral Close in the view of the assembled multitude; and on his departure the Tuesday following he presented his sword to the city, (which is still carefully preserved), and gave "great thanks to the mayor for his entertainment, as also showing himself very loving and bountiful to his people⁸⁶." The stately episcopal *Throne* in the cathedral choir is attributed to Bishop Bothe. He died at Horsley, in Surrey, on the 5th of April, 1478, and was buried in the Church of St. Clement's Danes, London.

Peter Courtenay, a descendant of the Earls of Devonshire of that name, and the son of Sir Philip Courtenay, of Powderham, by Elizabeth, the daughter of William, Lord Hungerford, was preferred to this dignity after Bothe's decease.

⁸⁴ This has been printed in Godwin, "De Præsulibus," pp. 695—97.—Further particulars of Archbishop Nevill are given in the "History, &c. of York Cathedral."

⁸⁵ Oliver's "History of Exeter," p. 63.

⁸⁶ Hoker's MSS.

The bulls for his promotion were issued by Pope Sixtus IV. on the 5th of September, 1478; his temporalities were restored on the 3d of November following; and he was consecrated on the 8th of the same month, in the chapel-royal of St. Stephen, by the Bishop of London. Courtenay was an accomplished and a learned prelate. He much distinguished himself at Exeter College, Oxford, the place of his early education; and afterwards travelled abroad, and for some time fixed his residence in the university at Padua, where he took the degree of doctor of civil and canon law,—a qualification necessary in those days for persons destined for employments of state and public life⁸⁷. On his return he quickly obtained preferment. In June, 1453, he was collated Archdeacon of Exeter, which dignity he resigned about 1475. He was also appointed Master of St. Anthony's Hospital, London; then Dean of Windsor; and in April, 1477, Dean of Exeter, which last dignity he relinquished for the bishopric in the following year. This prelate was a zealous partisan of the Lancastrians; and after the assumption of the crown by Richard the Third, he aided the plans of the ill-fated Duke of Buckingham, and encouraged the Marquis of Dorset to proclaim the Earl of Richmond king, in this city, on the 18th of October, 1483. The consequences were, that the Bishop and his friends were obliged to seek refuge in Brittany: and in November, in the same year, King Richard came into this city, where he was received and honourably entertained in a similar manner to his predecessors; during his stay he lodged at the Bishop's palace. In August, 1485, the expatriated prelate landed in England with the Earl of Richmond, and on the latter ascending the throne after the decisive battle of Bosworth Field, on the 22d of the same month, he was restored to his diocese, which he continued to govern till the commencement of 1486-7, when he was translated to Winchester, as a further recompense for his services to Henry the Seventh. He died either in 1491 or 1492, and was interred in the church at Powderham, in this county. The great bell, called the *Peter Bell*, and the curious *Clock* in the north tower of Exeter Cathedral, are reputed to have been given by this prelate.

⁸⁷ Oliver's "History of Exeter," p. 64.

On the translation of Courtenay, the king conferred this bishopric on *Richard Fox*, a native of Lincolnshire, who was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford; and whilst pursuing his studies at Paris became acquainted with the Earl of Richmond, who was then an exile, and greatly assisted him in his perilous attempts against Richard the Third. In reward the Earl, when king, conferred upon him many honours; and he continued to be one of the most confidential of all his majesty's counsellors. His temporalities were restored on the 2d of April, 1487; but his employments at court, and in foreign negotiations, appear to have allowed him little time to reside in his diocese. In February, 1491-2, he was translated to Bath and Wells; thence about three years afterwards to Durham; and finally, in 1500, to Winchester. In his latter years he became blind: and dying on the 5th of October, 1528, was interred in Winchester Cathedral, where a splendid monumental chantry is raised to his memory⁸⁸. He founded a free grammar school at Grantham in Lincolnshire (probably his birth-place), and another at Taunton. In conjunction with Bishop Oldam he also founded and amply endowed the College of Corpus Christi at Oxford.

On Bishop Fox's translation to Bath and Wells, this See was conferred upon *Oliver King*, LL.D. Dean of Windsor, Chaplain and principal Secretary to the King, and Registrar of the Order of the Garter. This learned prelate had been educated in King's College, Cambridge; and the assent of the Pope having been obtained for his promotion, in October 1492, he was consecrated early in February, 1492-3; his temporalities were restored on the 5th of May following. In November, 1495, he was translated to Bath and Wells, which he retained till his decease in the autumn of 1503. This prelate immortalized his name by commencing the erection of the present Abbey Church at Bath: and he directed by his will (which was proved on the 24th of October in the above year), that his body should be interred in the choir of that fabric; yet some authors have affirmed that he was buried in St. George's Chapel at Windsor⁸⁹.

⁸⁸ Vide "History, &c. of Winchester Cathedral," pp. 67, 86, 94, and 124.

⁸⁹ See farther particulars of Bishop King in the "History and Antiquities of Bath Abbey Church," p. 40, &c.; and also in the "History, &c. of Wells Cathedral."

Richard Redmayn, or corruptly, *Redman*, S. T. P. Bishop of St. Asaph, was appointed to succeed to this See, the temporalities of which were restored to him on the 7th of January, 1495-6⁹⁰. Godwin supposes him to have effected considerable repairs in St. Asaph's Cathedral. He had been commissary-general at Exeter to the Bishops Bothe and Courtenay; and after governing the diocese about five years, he was translated to Ely, where he died on the 25th of August, 1505; he was buried in the presbytery of that cathedral. He has the character of having been very liberal to the poor. "His manner (they say) was, in travelling to give unto euerie poore person that demanded Almes of him a piece of money, sixe pence at least, and lest many should loose it for want of knowledge of his being in towne, at his coming to any place, he would cause a bell to ring, to give notice therof unto the poore⁹¹." During Redmayn's episcopacy, in the winter of 1497, Henry the Seventh visited Exeter, and in reward for the loyalty of the citizens in repulsing the forces of Perkin Warbeck, in the preceding September, he presented the Mayor with his own sword and a cap of maintenance, commanding the one to be worn, and the other carried in state, before him and his successors for ever⁹².

The next Bishop was *John Arundell*, of the ancient family of that name,

⁹⁰ Rymer's "Fœdera," vol. xii. p. 577: 1st edit.

⁹¹ Catalogue of "English Bishops," p. 278.

⁹² The above gifts gave rise to great and long-continued altercation between the Cathedral establishment and the Chamber of Exeter; but it was, at length, formally agreed, on July 16th, 1708, that if Divine service should have commenced in the Cathedral prior to the arrival of the Mayor, the sword should then be dropped at the *entrance of the choir*, and the cap of maintenance be taken off; but that at other times the sword should be carried erect and the cap worn before the Mayor, both on his going into and coming out of the choir. These customs are still observed, except on the 30th of January, when the sword given to the city by Edward the Fourth is carried before the Mayor, (enveloped in black crape) when he attends the office of the day in the Cathedral.—Hoker informs us that several trees in St. Peter's Close, between the north door of the Cathedral and the treasury, were cut down when Henry the Seventh was at Exeter, that the king, "standing in the new window of Mr. Treasurer's house, might see the rebels [Warbeck's partisans], who bareheaded and with halters about their necks were brought before him, and cried out for mercy and pardon. The king addressed them in a short speech, and granted them his clemency, upon which they made a great shout, hurled away their halters, and cried 'God save the King!'"—Hoker's MSS.

long settled at Lanherne, in Cornwall, who was translated hither from Lichfield and Coventry on the 29th of June, 1502, but had previously been Dean of Exeter from 1492 to 1496. His temporalities in this See were restored on the 5th of July, 1502; but he "enjoyed the temporalities of both sees for five months before his actual installation here"⁹³. He was eminent for his piety, erudition, affability, and benevolence: he died on the 15th of March, 1503-4, at Exeter House, without Temple-Bar, and was interred in the neighbouring Church of St. Clement's Danes, the patronage of which had long been vested in this episcopate; but Bishop Veysey was compelled to surrender it to the crown soon after the accession of Edward the Sixth⁹⁴.

Hugh Oldam, or *Oldham*, S. T. P. Archdeacon of Exeter, and chaplain to Margaret, Countess of Richmond and Derby, the King's mother, was next appointed to this bishopric by the interest of that lady. He was a native of Oldham, near Manchester, and had been educated at Queen's College, Cambridge. After divers preferments he was collated to the archdeaconry of this church in 1493, and thence raised to the See in 1504. The bulls of Pope Julius II., were issued for his confirmation on the fifth of the kalends of December in that year; he had license for consecration on the 29th of the same month, and on the 6th of January, 1504-5, obtained restitution of his temporalities. Godwin styles him, "a man of more devotion than learning, somewhat rough in speech, but in deed and action friendly;" and "a beit he were not very well learned, yet a great favourer and a furtherer of learning hee was"⁹⁵. This prelate strenuously resisted the attempt of Richard Banham, Abbot of Tavistock, to free that foundation from episcopal authority and visitation; and in April, 1513, he excommunicated Banham "propter multiplicem contumaciam;"—but afterwards, on the 10th of May, absolved him from his censures, on the Abbot appearing before him "on his bended knees in the palace at Exeter;" where submitting himself, unconditionally, to the Bishop's correction, he took the oath of submission to this See, and paid down five pounds in gold. But Banham's repentance appears

⁹³ Oliver's "History of Exeter," from Rymer's "Fœdera," vol. xiii. P. 1, and p. 11, 1st edit.

⁹⁴ Rymer's "Fœdera," vol. xv. p. 163.

⁹⁵ "Catalogue of English Bishops," p. 411.

to have been insincere; for soon after he appealed to the Primate, Warham, and Fitz-James, Bishop of London; and on those prelates deciding against him, he carried his cause to the court of Rome, and eventually succeeded in obtaining from Pope Leo X., a bull of such ample and extraordinary privileges, dated September 14th, 1517, as completely to indemnify him for his expenses and trouble⁹⁶. It expressly exempts the Abbey of Tavistock and its several dependencies from all ecclesiastical authority whatever, except that of the See Apostolic;—to which, as an acknowledgment, the Abbot was required annually to pay half an ounce of gold on the feast of St. Peter and St. Paul⁹⁷.

The cause of Bauham's contumacy most probably arose from his having been created a mitred Abbot, and as such, privileged to sit in parliament, by Henry the Eighth, on the 22d of January, 1513.—Bishop Oldam died at Exeter on the 25th of June, 1519, and was interred in the Chapel of St. Saviour, at the east end of the south aisle, which he had constructed for his own sepulture. He was a liberal benefactor to the Vicar's Choral of this cathedral; and besides contributing six thousand marks, and certain estates, for the endowment of Corpus Christi College, at Oxford, he founded and munificently endowed a free Grammar School at Manchester, which is still in high repute, and has eight exhibitions for the university of Oxford.

John Veysey, otherwise *Harman*, LL.D. a native of Sutton Colefield, in Warwickshire, Dean of Windsor, and King's Chaplain, was elected to succeed Oldam on the 2d of the kalends of September, 1519: his temporalities were restored on the 4th of November following; and two days after he was consecrated at Oxford, by Archbishop Warham. This prelate was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford: and he appears to have been invited to Exeter from the Lichfield diocese by Bishop Arundell, who collated him to a canonry in this church on August 5th, 1503; and before his election to the See he was constituted in succession, Archdeacon of Barnstaple, and Precentor, and Dean of Exeter. He was much esteemed by Henry the Eighth, and being highly distinguished for his learning, diplomatic

⁹⁶ Oliver's "Historic Collections," p. 45, and Appendix K, from Oldam's Register.

⁹⁷ Ibid. from Veysey's Register, vol. ii.

talents, and courtier-like demeanour, was employed in various embassies by that monarch, who also made him Lord President of Wales, and governor and tutor to his eldest daughter, Mary. Though a staunch catholic, he supported, either from policy or prudence, all the king's measures in respect "to the divorce, the supremacy, and the dissolution of religious houses"⁹⁸; and he is charged by several writers with having wantonly alienated the possessions of his See,—“not onely shaving the hairs,” says the quaint Fuller, “with long leases, but cutting away the limbs with sales outright”⁹⁹, till it became one of the poorest in the kingdom: yet Henry Wharton contends, as remarked by Oliver, who admits the fact, “that he alienated no possessions of his See, but upon express command of the king, directed to him under the privy seal, in favour of certain noblemen and courtiers”¹. Indeed it would have been extremely dangerous in those days of church deprivation and severity to have counteracted the stern commands of the imperious sovereign; and Veysey, like most other prelates of his time, prudently submitted to be governed by the torrent which he could not stem².

⁹⁸ Oliver's "History of Exeter," p. 71.

⁹⁹ "Worthies," vol. ii. p. 410: edit. 1811.

¹ Vide "Specimen of some Errors, &c. in Burnet's History," p. 100.

² Oliver (from Veysey's Register, vol. ii. f. 113) has furnished some curious information on this subject. The King (Henry VIII.) in a letter to the Bishop, dated at Hampton Court, 28th of June, 1542, signifies that his "trustye and welbeloved counsealer Sir Thomas Denys, knight," had informed him that his lordship had a "Parke, called Crediton Parke, with iiii water mills, which parke conteynynge by estimacōn oviij hundredre acres, lyinge very comodyusly for o' saide Counsouler, by reason wherof he wulld gladlye obteyne the same," and therefore recommends him to accommodate the said Sir Thomas. This recommendation appears not to have been immediately acceded to; for a letter follows from Lord Russell, expressing astonishment at the backwardness observed in complying with his highness's request, and *requiring* the Bishop to "way and further the same, and to anymate the chapitre there unto." In concluding, the baron states that the king "is very earnest in it, and fully determined that Sir Thomas Denys shall enjoy that estate."—"History of Exeter," p. 73.

The same writer has also printed a letter from Edward the Sixth to Bishop Veysey, dated at Westminster, December 1st, in his thirty-first year, *requiring* his lordship "to give and graunte" the manors of Pawton, in Cornwall, and "Bishops Teynton, Radway, and West Teignmouth," &c. in Devon, to Sir Andrew Dudley, kn. "in fee simple."—Of the possessions dismembered from this See by Henry and his successor, Lord John Russell had the grant of Bishop's Clyst and Bishop's Tawton; Lord Pembroke obtained Paignton; Sir Thomas Denys had a grant of

In the latter part of Veysey's episcopacy, anno 1549, Exeter was closely besieged by the western insurgents, who had assembled in arms for the purpose of re-establishing the Catholic ritual. The insurrection was so formidable, that nearly three months were passed before it could be entirely subdued. During that period, from the 2d of July till the 6th of August, this city was vigorously pressed by the rebels, and the inhabitants experienced severe distress from a scarcity of provisions. They were at length relieved by the Lords Russell and Grey; and in gratitude for this deliverance from the most imminent danger, the anniversary of the 6th of August was appointed as a day of perpetual thanksgiving. On that day the Mayor and Chamber of Exeter, and the incorporated Trades still go in procession to the Cathedral, where a sermon on the occasion is preached by one of the Mayor's chaplains. Godwin, speaking of Veysey, says,—“In his time there was an alteration of religion by K. Edward the Sixth, whereof ensued rebellion and a commotion in this diocess, which in some sort was imputed to this Bishop, because he lay farre from his diocesse, and dwelled in his own country.”

On the 14th of August, 1551, Bishop Veysey was required to surrender his See to the king, and his immediate compliance was rewarded by a confirmation to himself of the pensions and annuities arising from the leases he had granted of the episcopal manors, and then amounting to the clear sum of 485*l.* 9*s.* 3½*d.*³. After the accession of Queen Mary, and a retirement of somewhat more than two years, he was reinstated in his bishopric, on September the 28th, 1553; but his advanced age prevented his enjoying it longer than till the 23d of October, 1554, on which day, according to his register, he died “in the manor of More Place, in the parish

Crediton Park; Sir Lewis Pollard had Nympton Episcopi; Thos. Bridges, Esq. obtained Chudleigh; and Sir Thomas Darcy procured Bishops Morchard and Crediton town and manor. —Ibid. p. 72, and MS. In the 26th of Henry the Eighth the revenues of the See of Exeter amounted to the sum of 1566*l.* 14*s.* 6½*d.* per annum.

³ Rymer's “*Fœdera*,” vol. xv. p. 282. In Veysey's Register is inserted the king's mandate, dated November the 23d, 1551, for removing all *altars* in the churches and chapels within the diocess of Exeter, and for setting up a *table* “yn lyen of them in some convenient part of the chauncell.”—Oliver's “History of Exeter,” p. 81.

of Sutton Cowfylld," his birth-place,—and he was buried in the church there, on the north side of the chancel. He expended great sums in improving his native town, (which he caused to be incorporated) and in an unsuccessful endeavour to establish there the manufacture of Kersies¹.

¹ Camden, Hoker, and others, have asserted that Bishop Veysey was one hundred and three years old at the time of his decease; but this has been controverted on the authority of a document in the "*Fœdera*," (vol. xv. p. 282) which states his age at eighty-seven years when he resigned his See. It appears, however, from Dugdale's "*Warwickshire*" (p. 669), that "*William Harman, alias Vesy*," the bishop's father, died in 1470. Now, admitting the father to have been only nineteen years old when his son was born, the latter must have arrived at the great age of a hundred and three years, as affirmed by Camden, &c. at the period of his decease in 1554. Fuller, though he agrees with Camden as to the Bishop's age, has, with palpable inaccuracy, ("*Worthies*," vol. ii. p. 410: edit. 1811) asserted that he was appointed to celebrate divine service at Sutton in the twentieth year of King Henry the Sixth. Had that been correct, the Bishop must have been born, at least, as early as the year 1420.

Chap. III.

HISTORICAL PARTICULARS OF THE SEE AND BISHOPS OF EXETER, FROM THE REIGN OF EDWARD THE SIXTH TO THE YEAR 1827.

ON the very day that Veysey surrendered his See, as related in the preceding Chapter, viz. August the 14th, 1551, King Edward the Sixth conferred it upon the learned *Miles Coverdale*, S.T.P. who was one of the early champions of the Reformation, and was thus promoted, as stated in the collocation, "on account of his extraordinary knowledge in divinity, and his unblemished character¹." He had already been coadjutor bishop to his predecessor², whose neglect of his diocess (probably arising from the infirmities of his great age) and non-residence, were considered to have had much influence on the spreading of the western rebellion; in consequence of which Coverdale was directed to accompany Lord Russell, when proceeding to quell the insurrection, and by the influence of his preaching, endeavour to allay the effervescence of Catholic dissension. He was consecrated on the 30th of August, 1551, and enthroned in the following October; but being extremely poor, he was excused from paying the first fruits, by the king, at the solicitation of Archbishop Cranmer.

This prelate was born in Yorkshire, in 1487, and educated in the house of the Augustin Friars at Cambridge. According to Godwin, he was afterwards made Doctor in Divinity at the university of Tubinga, or Tubingen,

¹ Rymer's "*Fœdera*," vol. xv. p. 283. Within a month afterwards the king exercised his spiritual authority by granting to the new bishop and Elizabeth, his wife, a license to eat *flesh meat* and *white meats* during Lent and all other fast days, for the term of their natural lives. *Ibid.* 280.

² Vide Chalmers's "*Biog. Dictionary*," vol. x. p. 342: art. Coverdale. The coadjutor, or assistant bishop, is a customary appointment in the Romish church, in the event of any regular bishop becoming, from whatever cause, incapable of performing his duties; and the coadjutor almost invariably succeeds to the See of his immediate superior.

in Germany,—and eventually, though late in life, he was admitted *ad eundem* at Cambridge³. In his early years, Coverdale was an Augustin monk; but as he advanced in life and knowledge, he became a convert to Protestantism, and was one of the most zealous of all the reformers in translating the Scriptures into English and printing them;—a labour, which at that period was fraught with danger, as may be instanced by the fate of the unfortunate Tyndale⁴. In these meritorious employments he was much patronized by Thomas, Lord Cromwell. He afterwards became almoner to Queen Catharine Parr; and in the sermon which he delivered at her funeral, in 1548, at the chapel in Sudeley Castle, he “toke occasion to declare unto the people howe that there shulde none there thinke, seye, nor spread abroad, that the offeringe which was there don, was don for anye thing to proffytt the deade, but for the poore onely; and also the lights which were caried and stode abowte the corps, were for the honnour of the parson [person] and for none other entente nor purpose.”—After his promotion to this See, he very diligently exerted himself to spread the principles of the reformation by his frequent preaching, both at the cathedral, and in other churches at Exeter; and not being himself technically versed in civil and ecclesiastical law, he appointed for his chancellor the eminent Dr. Robert Weston, afterwards Lord Chancellor in Ireland⁵. On the accession of Queen Mary he was ejected from his bishopric and sent to prison; but about eighteen months after, he was released at the earnest and repeated solicitations of the King of Denmark, and on the 19th of February, 1554-5, was allowed, by an act of council, “to passe from hence towards Denmarke, with two of his servants, his bagges

³ In April, 1564, Coverdale was authorized by the Vice Chancellor of Cambridge to confer the degree of D. D. on Bishop Grindal, which he accordingly did, on the 15th of that month, at the Bishop's Palace, in London. Strype's “Life of Archbishop Grindal,” p. 95.

⁴ Coverdale aided Tyndale in the translation of the Pentateuch; and, besides his own translation of the Bible, which appeared in folio in 1535, he printed a New Testament, in 1538, in Latin and English, under the name of Hollybushe; and in the following year he was the chief overseer of Cranmer's, or the “Great Bible,” which was published under the authority of the king, Henry the Eighth.

⁵ Chalmers remarks, that there can be no doubt of the fact, though the name of Dr. Weston does not occur in Le Neve's list of Chancellors.—Vide “Biog. Dictionary,” art. Coverdale. Weston, probably, was Vicar-General or Chancellor of the diocess.

and baggage, without any unlawfull lette or serche⁶. During his imprisonment he was one of those "who, with Ferrar, Bishop of St. David's, Taylor, Philpot, Bradford, Hooper, and others, martyrs, drew up and signed a Confession of their faith, dated May 8, 1554."—After Mary's decease he returned to England; but having, during his exile, imbibed the principles of the Geneva reformers, in regard to ecclesiastical habits and ceremonies, he refused to be reinstated in his See. He continued, however, to take his turn as preacher at Paul's Cross⁷; and he exercised the episcopal functions at the consecration of Archbishop Parker, in December, 1559, though, on that occasion, he wore only a long cloth black gown. His conscientious scruples occasioned him to live in much indigence; but at length, on the 3d of March 1563, he was collated by Archbishop Grindal to the rectory of St. Magnus, London Bridge. He resigned in about two years afterwards; but continued to preach, though in private, and without the clerical habit, being much followed by the puritans, till his decease in February, 1568⁸. He was then in his eighty-first year, and was buried in St. Bartholomew's Church, near the Royal Exchange. The Earl of Bedford, the Duchess of Suffolk, and many other distinguished persons, attended his funeral. Besides his translations of the Scriptures, he wrote several works, as specified by Ames and Herbert.

After the deprivation of Coverdale, Bishop Veysey was restored to this See; and on his decease, Queen Mary appointed *James Turbeville*, or *Turberville* (*de Turbidâ Villa*⁹), S.T.P. to succeed. He was a native of Bere-Regis in Dorsetshire, and of a good family. Fuller says, he was "first a monk, but afterwards brought up in New College, Oxford." On the 8th of May, 1555, he was empowered to hold the temporalities of this See, as from the preceding Michaelmas; and he was consecrated on the 8th of September. He is described as having been of a gentle and courteous disposition, and to have shewn a commendable zeal in obtaining the restoration

⁶ Vide "Proceedings of the Privy Council," in "Archæologia," vol. xviii. from the Harleian MSS. Num. 256, 352, and 643.

⁷ Strype's "Life of Archbishop Grindal," p. 27.

⁸ Strype has inaccurately stated, that he died on May the 20th, 1565; but the register of St. Bartholomew proves that he was buried on the 19th of February, 1568.

⁹ Fuller's "Worthies," vol. i. p. 312: edit. 1811.

of the ancient rights of his bishopric as far as circumstances would permit. In June, 1556, he recovered the manor and borough of Crediton; but these were again alienated in the reign of Elizabeth. Having refused to subscribe to the supremacy of that queen, he was early in her reign deprived of his See, and imprisoned; yet he soon regained his liberty, and, according to Godwin, lived in private and great tranquillity many years¹⁰. Neither the place of his decease nor interment are accurately known, though Izacke states that he was buried in the choir of his own church.

William Alley, or *Allein*, S. T. B. a native of Great Wycombe, in Buckinghamshire, who had been educated at Eton, and King's College, Cambridge, was next elected to this See: he was consecrated on the 22d of September, 1560, having previously held the prebend of St. Pancras, in St. Paul's Cathedral; his temporalities had been restored on the 26th of August¹¹. In the reign of Queen Mary he had been ejected from his living, being a married priest; and he afterwards travelled with his wife into the northern parts of England, practising physic for a subsistence. This prelate, on the 22d of February, 1560-1, with the consent of his chapter, and in consequence of the impoverished state of the cathedral finances, reduced the number of the residentiary canons from twenty-four to nine¹²; and though several attempts have been made to supersede the usage which confers the power and superior emoluments on the nine, to the exclusion of the fifteen, that regulation still continues in force, it having been found fruitless to combat a practice legalized by length of time. He was much esteemed by Queen Elizabeth, from whom he obtained a confirmation of the privileges of his church. After a life of great usefulness he died, 15th April, 1570, æt. 60; and was interred in the choir of this church, near Bishop Bitton. Hoker, in animated terms, commends his affability, regular life, and singular learning; and says, "that his library, well replenished with all the best sort of writers, he would most gladly impart and make open to every good scholar and student, whose company and conference he did most desire and embrace." He published

¹⁰ "De Præsulibus," p. 417.

¹¹ Rymer's "Fœdera," vol. xv. p. 600.

¹² Vide Oliver's "History of Exeter," Appendix, No. xvi.

the "Poor Man's Library," being Rhapsodies, or Prælections on the 1st Epistle of St. Peter.

On the 26th of February, 1570-1, *William Bradbridge*, S. T. P. Dean of Salisbury, who had received his education at Magdalen College, Oxford, was appointed by the Queen to succeed Alley. He was consecrated by Archbishop Parker, at Lambeth, on the 18th of March following, his temporalities having been restored four days previously¹³: on the 30th of the same month he had the Queen's licence to hold *in commendam*, for five years, the chancellorship of Chichester, with the prebend of Sutton, in that cathedral¹⁴. This prelate almost constantly resided at Newton Ferrers; and he also died there, unexpectedly, on the 28th of June, 1578, in the seventy-seventh year of his age. He was interred on the north side of the choir of this cathedral. Hoker says, in his MSS. that he took great delight in farming, but with such ill success, that in the end he was so far indebted to the Queen's Majesty for tenths and subsidies, that immediately upon his death all his goods were seized for her use;—and the Patent book states, (article, Buckland Filleigh), that he died 1400*l.* in debt to the Queen, and had not "wherewith to bury him."

John Wolton, or *Woolton*, S. T. P. Canon residentiary at Exeter, was next advanced to this bishopric by the interest of Francis, Earl of Bedford. He was born at Whalley, in Lancashire, in the year 1535; and in his eighteenth year entered a student at Brazen-nose College, Oxford; whence in 1555, during the persecutions of Queen Mary's reign, he was compelled to fly, and take refuge with his uncle, Alexander Nowell (afterwards the celebrated Dean of St. Paul's), and other exiles, in Germany. On returning to England in the beginning of Elizabeth's reign he re-assumed his studies, and obtained promotion, being much distinguished for his learning and earnest support of the reformed religion. In 1575, he became Warden of Manchester College; and on the 2d of August, 1579, he was consecrated to the See of Exeter by Archbishop Grindal, assisted by the Bishops of London and Rochester, in the palatial chapel at Croydon¹⁵. He was particularly assiduous in the

¹³ Rymer's "Fœdera," vol. xv. p. 691, 692.

¹⁴ Ibid. p. 693.

¹⁵ Strype's "Life of Archbishop Grindal," p. 242.

discharge of his episcopal duties, and exerted his influence to obtain from the crown a restitution of those chantry lands, tenements, and rents, which had been given to the church for obituary services; and in this he succeeded, on the condition that the Dean and Chapter should pay the sum of 145*l.* per annum to the Queen and her successors¹⁶. For the better government of his church, he new modelled and condensed the *Statutes* of his predecessors; but his assertion in the preface that they were hitherto confused and undigested, "*hactenus confusa et nulla ordine digesta*," will obtain but little credence from those who can appreciate the zeal, talents, and labours, of the prior bishops of Exeter¹⁷. Bishop Wolton died in his fifty-ninth year, on the 13th of March, 1593-4, and was interred in the choir of this cathedral. Godwin, who married one of his daughters, and appears to have been with him in his last moments, says, that not two hours before his death, he dictated letters "*de rebus gravissimis prudentiam redolentes ac pietatem, valentis ac vigentis*,"—and that, as he repeated and applied the saying of Vespasian, "*oportere episcopum stantem mori*," he almost immediately sank, and expired before he touched the ground¹⁸. He was the author of several valuable theological and monitory Tracts.

After a vacancy of eleven months, the erudite *Gervase Babington*, S. T. P. was translated hither from Llandaff, which bishopric he had obtained by the influence of Henry, Earl of Pembroke, to whom he was domestic chaplain, and whose noble countess, the Lady Mary Sydney, he is supposed to have assisted in her version of the Psalms, into English verse. Izacke and Prince state that he was born in Devonshire, but Fuller says in Nottinghamshire.

¹⁶ Elizabeth's charter, which bears date July 5th, 1585, has been printed by Oliver, in the Appendix to his "*Hist. of Exeter*," No. xviii. On the same day the Queen, by her letters patent, restored to the Vicar's Choral of Exeter the greater part of their former possessions. *Ibid.* p. 86, note; in which the several estates, tenements, &c. are particularized from the grant of restitution.

¹⁷ In the very excellent Account, or Digest, of the "*ancient constitution, discipline, and usages*," of this Church, (prior to the Reformation) drawn up from a Series of Statutes of the Bishops, and other authentic muniments, by the late John Jones, Esq. and published in the eighteenth volume of the "*Archæologia*," nearly the entire economy of a Catholic church, in respect to its ceremonies and the various duties of its officers, &c. is fully and most interestingly elucidated.

¹⁸ Godwin, "*De Præsulibus*," p. 418.

He was chiefly educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he became fellow; and having particularly applied himself to the study of divinity, he became a favourite preacher in that University. Having first been treasurer of Llandaff, and prebendary of Hereford, he was raised to the former See in August, 1590; "where," Sir John Harington remarks, "he would say merrily, his true title should be *Aff*, for all the *Land* was gone"¹⁰.—He was confirmed Bishop of Exeter on the 11th, and enthroned on the 22d of March, 1594-5. Whilst in possession of this See he inflicted on it, to use the phraseology of Westcote, "a mayme incureable," by alienating the manor of Crediton, and other lands, to Sir William Killegrew, groom of the royal chamber. In October, 1597, he was translated to Worcester; where he died on the 17th of May, 1610, and was buried in that cathedral. His works, collected into a folio volume, including "Comfortable Notes upon the five Books of Moses," with Expositions upon the "Creed, Commandments, and Lord's Prayer," a "Conference between Man's Frailty and Faith," and three "Sermons," were published in 1615, and again in 1627.

William Cotton, S. T. P. archdeacon of Lewis, and a canon residentiary of St. Paul's, London, was appointed to succeed Babington; and he was consecrated, as appears by Whitgift's Register, on the 12th of November, 1598. He was a native of London, and had been educated at Queen's College, Cambridge. Little is recorded of him, but that he paid great attention to his episcopal duties; and Howes, in his abridged Chronicle, says, "he lived so long that he saw the change of bishops throughout all England." He died on the 26th of August, 1621, when eighty years of age, at Silverton, near Exeter, where he had chiefly resided and kept the high commission court. He was buried in the south aisle of his cathedral, as we learn from his register, and there his monument is raised.

The next bishop was *Valentine Cary*, S. T. P. a descendant of the Carys,

¹⁰ "Nugæ Antiquæ," vol. ii. p. 173: edit. 1804. The same witticism has been thus introduced by Sir John Harington, in the 2d book of his Epigrams:

A learned Prelate, late disposed to laugh,
Hearing me name the Bishop of *Landaff*;
"You should," said he, advising well hereon,
"Call him Lord *Aff*, for all the *Land* is gone."

Barons of Hunsdon, who was born at Berwick upon Tweed, and educated at Cambridge. Fuller, who styles him "a complete gentleman, and an excellent scholar," says, that he was "first of St. John's College, then fellow of Christ's College, afterwards of St. John's again, and at last master of Christ's College²⁰." In 1612 he was Vice-chancellor of Cambridge; and he was Dean of St. Paul's when promoted to this See by James the First: he was consecrated on the 18th of November, 1621; and his temporalities were restored five days afterwards. He died on the 10th of June, 1626, in Drury Lane, London; and he was interred in St. Paul's Cathedral, but a memorial, or cenotaph, was erected for him in the north aisle of this church.

After a vacancy of nearly eighteen months, this See was conferred upon that very eminently learned and pious man *Joseph Hall*, S.T.P. (who had previously refused the bishopric of Gloucester), and he was consecrated on the 23d of December, 1627. This prelate was born on the 1st of July, 1574, in Bristow Park, near Ashby de la Zouch, Leicestershire, of which town his father was bailiff under the Earl of Huntingdon. He was intended for the church from infancy, and having received the rudiments of education at the public school in Ashby, he was removed at the age of fifteen to Emanuel College, Cambridge, where he pursued his studies with extraordinary success; and he was elected a fellow on that foundation in 1595. Possessing a vigorous understanding and a shrewd judgment, mingled with a keenness of observation but seldom found in youth, he first displayed the energies of his mind in corrective satire,—which, "in its dignified and moral sense," as remarked by Warton, and on the model of the ancients, had not its rise among us until the latter end of Elizabeth's reign. Hall, indeed, "boldly claims the precedence," (although Lodge had anticipated him by a few years, and Donne and Marston had written about the same time²¹), as may be seen

²⁰ "Worthies," in Northumberland, vol. ii. p. 90: edit. 1804.

²¹ Vide Singer's edition of Hall's "Satires," p. 7. This neat little work was printed in 1824; and besides the "Satires," which were carefully collated with the two earliest editions, it includes Warton's Illustrations of the same, from the unfinished fourth volume of his "History of Poetry," and Bishop Hall's observations on some "Specialities" in his own life, as well as his curious tract, intituled "Hard Measure," which details the severe treatment to which himself and other prelates were subjected during the sway of the parliament in Charles the First's time.

from the following opening lines to his "*Virgidemiarum*," published in 1597, and 1598.

" I first adventure, with fool-hardy might,
To tread the steps of perilous despite.
I first adventure,—follow me who list,
And be the second English satirist.
Envy waits on my back, Truth on my side;
Envy will be my page, and Truth my guide."

Having entered into holy orders, his first preferment was to the rectory of Halsted in Suffolk, about the year 1601. In 1608, Prince Henry made him one of his chaplains; and in 1611, he was collated to the archdeaconry of Nottingham. In 1616, King James promoted him to the deanery of Worcester, and about two years after, that monarch, who highly esteemed him for his polemical abilities and strong argumentative powers, employed him several times on the public service,—particularly about the year 1617, in his endeavour to produce complete uniformity between the English and Scottish churches; and again in 1618, in the synod at Dort, which had been convened by the States-General for the purpose of deciding the controversy, or at least arranging the disputes, between the Calvinists and the Arminians, on the five points of Election, Redemption, Original Sin, Effectual Grace, and Perseverance²². On all these points, Hall was inclined to steer a temperate and moderate course; and when the "Church of England," as he expressed

²² The English deputation sent to the synod by King James consisted of four persons, namely, Dr. Hall, who was then Dean of Worcester; Dr. Carleton, Bishop of Landaff; Dr. Davenant, Margaret Professor, and Master of Queen's College, Cambridge; and Dr. Ward, Master of Sydney College, Cambridge. The "respective eminences" of these divines are thus distinguished by Fuller. "*In Carletono* prælucebat Episcopalis gravitas; in *Davenantio* subactum judicium; in *Wardo* multa lectio; in *Hallo* expedita concionatio." See "*Worthies*," vol. ii. p. 196.—After continuing at Dort about two months, Dr. Hall was obliged, from ill health, to retire to the Hague, and soon afterwards to return to England. Besides an honourable retribution for his "good service," the States-General, says the Bishop in his *Specialities*, "sent after me a rich medal of gold, the portraiture of the Synod, for a precious monument of their respects to my poor endeavours." That medal, which Bishop Hall was accustomed to wear suspended at his breast, is now preserved at Emanuel College, Cambridge, where there is also a fine portrait of the Bishop, with the medal so worn.

it, "was sick of the Belgic disease, I mean the distemper arising from the difference about the five controverted articles of the Netherlands:" he urgently inculcated the same principles, and by a valuable tract, intituled "*Via Media*, the Way of Peace," endeavoured to reconcile the sectarian disputants. When advanced to the See of Exeter in 1627, he acted on similar principles, and with so much success that only two of the numerous clergy throughout his diocese continued in open opposition to the established discipline. But this conduct, which, had it been generally practised, would, in all probability, have quelled the schism that soon afterwards swept away both the hierarchy and the throne, was thought to be too tolerant by those who "sat at the stern of the church," (Laud and others), and to give too great encouragement to puritanism. "The billows went so high," says our prelate, "that I was three several times upon my knees to his majesty, to answer those great criminations;—and I was under so dark a cloud, that I plainly told the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, that rather than I would be obnoxious to those slanderous tongues of his misinformers, I would cast up my rochet²³."—No one, indeed, appears to have had a truer zeal for episcopacy than himself; and even when the procedure became hazardous, through the increasing power of the Independents, he published several able Treatises in defence of the church liturgy and discipline, and was the powerful antagonist of the famous sectarian work, affectedly called "*Smectymnus*"²⁴.

On the 15th of November, 1641, Bishop Hall was translated to Norwich, but the established church was then on the eve of its overthrow; and on the 30th of January following, he was charged with high treason by the House of Commons, and committed to the Tower, together with the Archbishop of York, and eight other prelates, for having signed a Protestation against the validity of all laws, orders, votes, &c. which might be made by Parliament

²³ Vide his "Specialities," &c. in the Rev. J. Jones's work, intituled "Bishop Hall, his Life and Times," p. 114: edit. 1826. Sir Henry Wotton, in his Letter to Dr. Collins, distinguished Bishop Hall by the appellation of the English Seneca.

²⁴ This word was composed of the initial letters of the christian and surnames of its respective authors, viz. Samuel Marshall, Edward Calamy, Thomas Young, Matthew Newcomen, and William Sparrow.

during their compelled absence through the violence of the multitudes that surrounded the House²⁵. As the Commons did not pursue their charges, Bishop Hall was liberated in the following June, and retired to Norwich, where he continued to exercise his episcopal duties till April, 1643, when his property and diocess were placed under the authority of sequestrators, and he was obliged to quit his palace. Soon afterwards he retired to the little village of Heigham, in the western suburbs of Norwich, where he terminated his earthly pilgrimage, on the 8th of September, 1656, in the eighty-second year of his age. He was interred in a vault near the south wall of the chancel of Heigham Church²⁶. His works, which are numerous and valuable, have been several times printed in folio; but the most correct and best arranged edition was published in 1808, in eight volumes octavo, by the Rev. Josias Pratt, B.D. Sterne was indebted to Bishop Hall's "*Contemplations*" for much of the style and manner of his own *Sermons*; and many parallelisms both in thought and expression may be discovered on comparing them.

On the translation of Bishop Hall, *Ralph Brownrig*, S.T.P. Master of Catharine Hall, Cambridge, and a prebendary of Durham, was appointed his successor: he was consecrated on the 3d of May, 1642, and enthroned on the 1st of June following; but his residence at Exeter was extremely short, as he was deprived of his See by the parliamentary ordinances against episcopacy. This prelate was born at Ipswich, and educated at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge; of which he afterwards became fellow. Fuller says, that King James, coming to Cambridge, "was entertained with a Philosophy Act," in which this Mr. Brownrig performed the *joco-serious* part, "to the

²⁵ The Bishops of Durham and Lichfield, who also had signed the Protestation, and been included in the charge of high treason, were, on account of their great age and infirmities, allowed to remain in custody of the gentleman usher of the black rod.

²⁶ See "*Bishop Hall, his Life and Times*," p. 419. From a passage in the Bishop's will, in which he says, "My body I leave to be interred without any funeral pomp, at the discretion of my executors, with this only monition, that I do not hold God's house a meet repository for the dead bodies of the greatest saints," it has been erroneously stated that he was buried in the church-yard at Heigham.—For other particulars of this prelate, see "*History, &c. of Norwich Cathedral*."

wonder of the hearers²⁷." In 1637, he was constituted Vice Chancellor of Cambridge, and in 1648, appointed Preacher to the Societies of the Inner and Middle Temple. He died on the 7th of December, 1659, and was interred in the Temple Church. According to Fuller, the "*prime persons* of all *persuasions* were present at his funeral, grieving for his *decease*"²⁸." During the deprivation of this Bishop, Exeter was a place of great interest with the contending powers; and it was twice besieged, the first time by Prince Maurice, the king's nephew, who, after a blockade of eight months and nineteen days, obtained it by capitulation on the 5th of September, 1643. In the following year, on the 16th of June, Queen Henrietta Maria was delivered, at Bedford House, in this city, of a daughter who was baptized on the 21st of the ensuing month, in the Cathedral church, by Dr. Burnell, the chancellor, and five days after was first seen by her royal father, but the Queen had previously quitted Exeter (July the 1st), on a rumour of the progress of the parliamentary forces, and she landed in France a fortnight afterwards.—The last siege of Exeter was commenced on the 31st of March, 1646, by General Sir Thomas Fairfax, and the city surrendered upon articles on the 13th of April following.

Great, and in many instances irreparable, injury was done to the Cathedral and other churches of Exeter by the fanatical sectarians and iconoclasts of this period; and we are informed by Fuller, who for about three months, in 1646, was Dr. Bodley's Lecturer in this city, that thirteen of the parish churches were exposed for sale by the public crier, but were preserved from destruction by well-affected purchasers.

²⁷ "Worthies," ed. 1811. vol. ii. p. 333.—"Herein," continues Fuller, "he was *like himself*, that he could on a sudden be so *unlike himself*, and instantly vary his words and matter from *mirth* to *solidity*. No man had more *ability*, or less *inclination* to be *satirical*, in which kind *posse* and *nolle* is a rarity indeed. He had *wit* at *will*, but so that he made it his page, not privy counselor, to *obey*, not *direct* his judgment. He carried learning enough *in numero* about him in his *pockets* for any *discourse*, and had much more at home in his *chests* for any serious dispute. It is hard to say whether his loyal memory, quick fancy, solid judgment, or fluent utterance, were most to be admired, having not only *flumen*, but *fulmen eloquentiæ*, being one who did *teach with authority*."

²⁸ Ibid. p. 334.

Bruno Ryves, in his "*Mercurius Rusticus*," has given a most lamentable account of the profanations and havock which the cathedral underwent about this time, yet his account is so grossly exaggerated, and wears so many evident marks of misrepresentation, that it is extremely difficult to determine how far any part of it may be deserving of implicit credit. In fact, much of the sacrilegious devastation committed in the reigns of Henry the Eighth, Edward the Sixth, and Queen Elizabeth, and even by ignoble hands at much later periods than the Interregnum, have been so frequently ascribed to the partisans of the *Commonwealth*, that it has become the serious duty of the historian to be particularly guarded in his affirmations as to the mischief then done.—In respect to Ryves, his palpable inaccuracy in a multitude of points, connected with those excesses, renders it necessary that his assumed facts should hardly ever be admitted as true to the extent asserted, without due inquiry and a direct corroboration²⁹.

²⁹ The following extracts from the "*Mercurius Rusticus*" will give the reader a clear idea of the exaggerated style in which Ryves conveys his information, and also shew the enormities and destructive havock which, according to his testimony, were practised in this cathedral, and upon the property of its establishment.

"Having demanded the keys of Exeter Cathedral (their mother church), and taken them into their own custody, they presently interdict divine service to be celebrated; so that for the space of three quarters of a year the holy liturgy lay totally silenced. The pulpit was open only to factious schismatical preachers, whose doctrine was rebellion, and their exhortations treason; so that the people might hear nothing but what might foment their disloyalty, and confirm them in their unnatural revolt from their duty and obedience. Having the church in their possession, in a most puritanical and beastly manner, they make it a common jakes for the exonerations of nature, sparing no place, neither the altar nor the pulpit. Over the communion table, in fair letters of gold, was written the holy and blessed name of *Jesus*: this they expunge as superstitious and execrable. On each side of the commandments, the pictures of Moses and Aaron were drawn in full proportion; these they deface. They tear the books of common prayers to pieces, and burn them at the altar with exceeding great exultation and expressions of joy. They made the church their storehouse, where they placed their ammunition and powder, and planted a court of guard to attend it, who used the church with the same reverence as they would an ale-house, and defiled it with tipling. They break and deface all the glass windows of the church, which cannot be replaced for many hundred pounds, and left all those ancient monuments, being painted glass, and containing matter of story only, a miserable spectacle of commiseration to all well-affected hearts that beheld them. They struck off the heads of all the statues on all monuments in the church, especially they deface the bishops' tombs, leaving one without a head, and

After the restoration of the Monarchy in 1660, one of the first acts of government was to reinstate the authority and discipline of the Church of England; and this city, in consequence, recovered its dignity as the seat of a bishopric. On the 3d of November, in that year, *John Gauden*, S.T.P. Dean of Bocking, and chaplain to Charles II., was promoted to this See as a reward for the services which he is presumed to have rendered to the royal cause by his publication of the "*Εικὼν Βασιλική*;" and he was consecrated on the 2d of December following. This prelate, whose name has acquired such extensive celebrity from the connexion of the above work with the disastrous fate of Charles the First, by whom it purports to be written, and within a few days after whose decapitation it first appeared, was born at Mayfield, in Essex, in the year 1605. His education was commenced at the grammar school in Bury St. Edmunds, whence, at the age of sixteen,

another without an arm. They pluck down and deface the statue of an ancient queen, the wife of Edward the Confessor, the first founder of the church, *mistaking* it for the statue of the Virgin Mary, the mother of God. They brake down the organs, and, taking two or three hundred pipes with them, in a most scornful, contemptuous manner, went up and down the street, piping with them; and meeting some of the choristers of the church, whose surplices they had stolen before, scoffingly told them, 'Boys, we have spoiled your trade; you must go and sing hot pudding pies!' By the absoluteness of their power, they send forth their warrants to take away the lead off a conduit and a great cistern that stood in the midst of the Close, giving plentiful supplies of water to many hundreds of the inhabitants; and, by virtue of the same warrant, they gave their agents power to take a great quantity of timber, which was laid up and designed for the repairing of the church, as also a great stock of lead reserved for the same purpose; which warrants were accordingly put in execution to the full. They did enter into a consultation about taking down the bells, and all the lead that covered the church, to convert them into warlike ammunitions. They took down the gates of the Close, which gates they employed to help forward and strengthen their fortifications.—And now, having dispossessed the owners, the rebels find new employments for the Canons' houses. Some of them they convert into prisons, and, in an apish imitation, call them by the names of Newgate, King's Bench, Marshalsey: others they employ as hospitals for sick or maimed soldiers: some they use as slaughtering houses; and for the Bishop's palace, they might have called it Smithfield, for in and about it they kept their fat oxen and sheep, and all their plundered provisions. Other houses they set on fire and burn down to the ground. They burnt down the Guildhall in St. Sidwell's, belonging to the Dean and Chapter, and as many houses more of their ancient inheritance and revenues as were worth 100*l.* per annum; making, however, great havoc and spoil of their woods and timber, maliciously intending to disable them from re-edifying what they had most barbarously burnt down."

he removed to St. John's College, Cambridge, and from that seminary, about the year 1630, to Wadham College, Oxford, where he pursued his studies with uncommon diligence, and proceeded D.D. Wood styles him "a man of vast parts, and one that had been strangely improved by unwearied labour." Whilst at Oxford he obtained several promotions, and becoming chaplain to Robert, Earl of Warwick (afterwards the famous parliamentary general), he was appointed to preach before the House of Commons, on Sunday, November the 29th, 1640, on the solemn occasion of the sacrament being first taken by the whole house; and his discourse proved so acceptable, that they not only voted him their thanks, but also, in the following year, presented him with the deanery of Bocking. By his temporizing conduct, though secretly favouring the King's cause, he contrived to retain that preferment till the Restoration, after which, by strong importunity, and boldly (yet in private) urging his claims to further promotion on account of the "*extraordinary service* which he had done for the church and royal family," he was raised to this See, as stated above. Neither his ambition, however, nor his desire of wealth, was satisfied; and he had scarcely seated himself in his episcopal palace, ere he addressed a letter (December 21st, 1660) to the Lord Chancellor Clarendon, bitterly complaining of "the distress, infelicity, and horror," of such a bishopric,—"*a hard fate which,*" he reminds the Chancellor, "*he had before deprecated*³⁰!" Five days afterwards he wrote to his Lordship another long letter of complaint and melancholy; and shortly after, the Chancellor not favouring him with a reply, he addressed himself to Sir E. Nicholas, Secretary of State, whose answer, dated 19th of January, 1660-61, contains the following remarkable sentence:—"As to your own particular, he [the King] desires you not to be discouraged at the poverty of your bishopric at present; and if that answer not the expense that was promised you, his majesty will take you so particularly into his care, that he bids me to assure you shall have *no cause to remember Bocking*³¹."

³⁰ Vide "Documentary Supplement," (App. 8.) to Dr. Wordsworth's Letters, intituled "Who wrote Εὐκὼν Βασιλική?"

³¹ Ibid. App. 14. From the singular words which conclude the above extract, it seems highly probable that Gauden, in his letter to Sir E. Nicholas, of which no copy appears to be extant,

Promises, however, were insufficient to allay the severity of Gauden's disappointment; and emboldened, as it appears, by his knowledge of the "*arcanum*," he almost immediately, January 21st, wrote again to the Chancellor, desiring "an augment of 500*l.* per annum," either "in a *commendam*," or "out of the first fruits and tenths of this diocese,"—and specifically stating his claims to the Εὐκὼν Βασιλική, which gave him "pretensions" to reward "*beyond any of his calling*; not as to merit, but *duty performed* to the royall family³²."—Notwithstanding Gauden's urgency, Clarendon still forbore

had been contrasting the poverty of the See of Exeter, with the superior affluence of the deanery of Bocking, where, as we learn from Dr. Walker's "True Account," &c. (4to. 1692) he "had lived at the rate of a thousand a-year,"—making "the greatest figure of any clergyman in Essex, or perhaps in England at that time."—Walker had been Gauden's curate.

³² The following extracts from this very curious letter will shew the forcible way in which the bishop states his services and requires recompense:—"Nor do I doubt but I shall, by y^r Lordship's favor, find the fruits of it as to *something extraordinary*, since the *service was soe*; not as to what was *known* to the world *under my name*, in order to vindicate the Crowne and the Church, but what goes *under the late blessed King's name*, the Εὐκὼν or *Portraiture of hys Majesty in his solitudes and sufferings*. This *Book and figure* was *wholly and only my invention, making, and designe*; in order to vindicate the King's wisdom, honor, and piety. My wife indeed was conscious to it, and had an hand in *disguising* the letters of *that copy* which I *sent to the King in the Isle of Wight*, by favor of the late Marquise of Hertford, which was delivered to the King by the now Bishop of Winchester [Dupper]. Hys Majesty graciously accepted, *owned*, and *adopted* it as *hys sense and genius*, not only with great approbation but admiration. Hee kept it with hym; and though hys cruel murderers went on to perfect hys martyrdom, yet God preserved and prospered this *Book* to revive hys honor, and redeeme hys Majesty's name from that grave of contempt and abhorrence, or infamy, in which they aymed to bring him."—He then proceeds to state in a strain of proud exultation, the effect which his publication had upon the public mind, and again strenuously urges his claim to remuneration from those who "*enjoy the reall and now ripe fruites of that plant*."—"O let mee not wither!" he continues, "who was the *Author*, and ventured wife, children, estate, liberty, life, and all but my soule, in so great an atchievement, which has filled England and all the world with the glory of it.—All that I desire is, that y^r Lordship would make that good, which I think you designed, and which I am confident the King will not deny mee, agreeable to hys royall munificence, which promiseth *extraordinary rewards to extraordinary services*. Certainly this service is such, for the matter, manner, timing, and efficacy, as *was never exceeded*, nor will *ever be equalled*, yf I may credit the judgement of the best and wisest men that have read it; and I know y^r Lordship, who is so great a master of wisdom and eloquence, cannot but esteeme the author of that piece; and accordingly, make mee to see those effects which may assure mee, that my loyalty, pains, care, hazard, and *silence*, are accepted by the King and Royall Family, to which y^r Lordship's is now grafted."

to reply; and three more letters, dated respectively on January the 25th, February the 20th, and March the 6th³³, were written to him by the bishop, ere any answer was returned. At length, on the 13th of March, 1660-1, the Chancellor, apprehensive, probably, lest Gauden should divulge the secret to the world, yet evidently piqued at the necessity of succumbing to his querulous importunities, condescended to write (though with a knowledge that Gauden would shortly be in London to preach on Easter Day before the King), and also to apologize for his former silence, by pleading "severe weight of busynesse," as well as indisposition. Then referring to Exeter, he says,— "I do well remember that I promised you to procure any good commendam to be annexed to that Sea, which I heartily desire to do, and longe for the opportunity;"—and towards the end of his letter, with an evident reference to the *Icôn Basiliké*, he uses these remarkable words:—"The *particular* which you *often renewed* I do confesse was imparted to me under *secrecy*, and of which I did not take myself at liberty to take notice; and truly when it ceases to be a *secrett*, I know nobody will be glad of it but *Mr. Milton*: I have very often wished that I had never been trusted with it³⁴."

The allusion made to Milton in this letter is unquestionably connected with the "*Εἰκονοκλαστής*" of that eminent scholar, who answered the *Icôn*

³³ In the first of these letters, which was conveyed to London by Dr. Martin, Chancellor of Exeter, the Bishop, with reference to that officer, says,— "What inconveniences I contend with, he can witnesse; not only as to my private affairs, but alsoe as to the public; for want of ecclesiastical authority and an uniform way of liturgy."—In the next, he expresses his hopes that he shall not be required to reside at Exeter without "some advance made for his subsistence." "A bishop," he continues, "had need of 2000*l.*, at least 1500*l.* a yeare, to live here, as is fitting; where, in earnest, there is not 500*l.* per annum in constant renew; nor are there any fines considerable, there being not one manor free or in hand."—In his third letter, he refers to his former house and living, "which was better than this bishoprick, all things considered;" and states, that he owes his distress more to the influence of his lordship's "suasions and commands than any man's." Ibid. No. v. vi. vii.

³⁴ "Documentary Supplement," No. viii. Clarendon says, in the same letter, with an evident scorn of Gauden's repeated complaints of a scanty revenue, "If the B^{ps} who have been made since the King's returne feel no other content than from the money they have yet received from their revennew, I am sure all with whom I am acquainted are most miserable, they havinge not yett received wherewith to buy them breade."

Basiliké in a work bearing the former title. Milton, in general, treats the *Icôn* as the King's; but in several passages of his own reply he strongly intimates his suspicions that it was written by "some household priest," or "household rhetorician," or "secret coadjutor." It was therefore very natural for Clarendon to remark, that the discovery of Gauden's "arcanum" would give Milton pleasure.

Besides the direct claim thus made by the bishop to the authorship of the *Icôn Basiliké*, there is also the "Narrative"³⁵ of Mrs. Gauden, and the "True Account" of Dr. Walker (who was Gauden's curate, when at Bocking), in immediate confirmation of his own asseverations; which also have been most efficiently corroborated by a memorandum of the Earl of Anglesey, affirming, that both the King Charles the Second and the Duke of York had assured him, that the *Icôn Basiliké* "was made by Dr. Gauden,"—as well as by the testimony of Burnet, who, in his "History of his Own Times," states that the Duke of York told him, that "the book was not of his father's writing," but that "Dr. Gauden wrote it."

Such then is the concentrated evidence in support of the bishop's right to be regarded as the author of the *Icôn*; and although a laborious attempt has been recently made by the Rev. Dr. Wordsworth to overthrow both the above, and other corroborative testimony, favouring that right³⁶, the unbiased judgment of an unprejudiced inquirer must still award the meed of this "*pious fraud*" to Gauden.

After this prelate quitted Exeter in the spring of 1661, it appears that he resided at Gresham College, in London, till June, 1662, on the 10th of which month he was translated to Worcester. But he enjoyed his preferment

³⁵ "Documentary Supplement," No. xxi. and xxii.: see also No. xviii. and xix.

³⁶ Vide "Who wrote ΕΙΚΩΝ ΒΑΣΙΛΙΚΗ?" 8vo. 1824. It would be easy to controvert the hypothesis framed by Dr. Wordsworth to account for the origin and progress of the bishop's claim, but the necessary limits of this work preclude any remarks on that head. Those who wish for farther information, will refer to Mr. Laing's "History of Scotland," vol. iii. Appendix; to the "Edinburgh Review," vol. xlv; and to Todd's "Letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury," 8vo. 1825; in which the ingenious and learned writer has, with great pains and irrefutable evidence, proved, by his parallel passages in Gauden's own writings, and by his judicious inquiries into other points of the controversy, that Gauden must have written the *Icôn*.

only a short period; for having been long afflicted with the stone, he was by the injudicious treatment of a surgeon so much injured as to cause his death, on the 22d of September following, æt. 57. He was buried in Worcester Cathedral, in which there is a monument to his memory, exhibiting a half-length figure holding a book inscribed *Icon Basiliké*.

On the translation of Bishop Gauden to Worcester, this See was conferred upon *Seth Ward*, S. T. P. who was born in April, 1617, at Buntingford, in Hertfordshire, where also he received his early education. In 1632, he became a student at Sydney-Sussex College, Cambridge, of which, in 1640, he was elected fellow; but he was deprived of this fellowship in August, 1644, for refusing to take the covenant. He was now obliged to leave Cambridge; but he continued assiduously to improve his knowledge of the mathematical sciences, for the cultivation of which he had an extraordinary aptitude. In the year 1649, he was appointed to succeed the learned John Greaves, as Savilian Professor of Astronomy, at Oxford; and he then entered himself a gentleman commoner at Wadham College, in that University, and he took his doctor's degree on the 31st of May, 1654. Whilst there, he united himself with the small but persevering band of scientific men, whose meetings in the warden's apartments (Dr. John Wilkins) for the purpose of making philosophical experiments, &c. became the efficient cause of the establishment of the Royal Society; of which, at a subsequent period, Bishop Ward was the Second President. Previously to this, in 1656, he was collated by Bishop Brownrig, though the latter was then under deprivation, to the Precentorship of Exeter, which as his biographer, Dr. Pope, quaintly expresses it, "was the first flower that ever grew in his garden, and the foundation of his future riches and preferment"³⁷. After the Re-

³⁷ "Life of Seth Ward," p. 30. After his removal from his diocese, Bishop Brownrig retired to Sunning Hill, where he was frequently visited by Dr. Ward, whom on the decease of the former Precentor he collated to that office, though there was but little expectancy that he would ever be suffered to enjoy it. The bishop, however, at the time expressed his confidence that the King would be restored; "and you may live," said he, "to see that happy day, though I believe I shall not; and then this, which seems now *δῶρον ἄδωρον* [a gift and no gift], may be of some emolument to you."—For the instrument of collation, Ward paid the full fees to the bishop's secretary, and was by his friends heartily laughed at for so doing. "I have heard them tell

storation, he was installed in the above office, September the 15th, 1660: on the 26th of December, in the following year, he was elected Dean of Exeter, on the King's recommendation, and he was confirmed on the 13th of January, 1661-2. At that period Gauden was Bishop, but he was then resident at Gresham College, and his anxious desire for translation left him little inclination to attend to the concerns of his cathedral. The new Dean, however, was more zealous; and he procured an order from the King, in Council, to restore the church to its ancient form, and remove the innovations which had been made by erecting a partition wall across the building, in order to divide it for the respective uses of the Presbyterians and Independents. "He first cast out," says Dr. Pope, "the buyers and sellers who had usurped it, and therein kept *distinct shops* to vend their ware.—He caused the partition to be pulled down, and repaired and beautified the cathedral, the expenses whereof amounted to twenty-five thousand pounds. He also bought a new pair of *organs*, esteemed the best in England, which cost two thousand pounds²⁸." These charges were principally defrayed by the fines paid for the renewal of leases of the church property.

In July, 1662, Dr. Ward was raised from the deanery to the bishopric, with which, in consideration of its impoverished state, he was permitted to hold, *in commendam*, the rectory of St. Briok, and the vicarage of Minhinnetin, in Cornwall: he was consecrated on the 20th of the above month; and on the 25th of August, the Mayor of Exeter, as the King's escheator, was directed to restore to the new Bishop all the temporalities of the See within the city and suburbs. He obtained much celebrity in the government of his diocese, particularly with the high church party; he augmented the poor vicarages, procured the deanery of St. Burian's, in Cornwall, to be annexed to the bishopric, and raised the stipends of the twelve Prebendaries from four to twenty pounds each, per annum. On the 12th of September, 1667, Bishop Ward was translated to Salisbury, which he retained till his

him," Dr. Pope affirms, "that they would not give him half-a-crown for his precentorship; to whom, he replied, since it was the good bishop's kindness, though he should never make a penny of it, it was as acceptable to him, as if he were to take possession the next moment." *Ibid.*

²⁸ *Ibid.* pp. 55, 56.

decease on the 6th of January, 1688-9, aged seventy-two years, and he was interred in the cathedral of that city³⁹.

On the 3d of November, 1667, *Anthony Sparrow*, S.T.P. a native of Depden, in Suffolk, and Master of Queen's College, Cambridge, was consecrated to this See, in the place of Bishop Ward. He had been educated at Queen's College, but was ejected thence, with the rest of the society, in 1643, for refusing the covenant. Shortly afterwards he obtained the rectory of Hawkedon, in Suffolk; but within about five weeks he was again deprived for reading the Common Prayer. After the Restoration he returned to his living, and became, in succession, Archdeacon of Sudbury, a Prebendary of Ely, Master of Queen's College, and Bishop of this See; from which he was translated to Norwich on the 18th of September, 1676. He died in that city, in May, 1685, and was buried in his cathedral. His principal works are, "A Rational, or Practical Exposition of the Book of Common Prayer," which has been often reprinted; and a "Collection of Articles, Injunctions, Canons," &c. of the Church of England, from Edward the Sixth to Charles the First.

Thomas Lamplugh, S.T.P. Dean of Rochester, and Vicar of St. Martin in the Fields, London, was promoted by Charles the Second, to this bishopric, on the translation of Sparrow, and he was consecrated in the chapel at Lambeth on the 12th of November, 1676. He was a native of Thwing, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, and had been educated at Queen's College, Oxford, of which he afterwards became fellow. In August, 1664, he was appointed Principal of St. Alban's Hall, in the same university; in June, 1669, admitted a Prebendary of Worcester; and on March the 6th, 1672, made Dean of Rochester. This prelate was resident at Exeter at the epoch of the glorious Revolution of 1688; and, on the advance of the Prince of Orange, who had landed at Brixham, in Torbay, on the 4th of November, in that year, he quitted the city in great haste, and travelled post to London to communicate the tidings to the King, who rewarded this act of fidelity by

³⁹ Further particulars of Bishop Ward are inserted in the "History, &c. of the Cathedral Church of Salisbury." For an account of his works, see "Biographia Britannica," pp. 4151-52, edit. 1766.

almost immediately translating him to the archiepiscopal See of York⁴⁰. On Friday, the 9th of November, the Prince of Orange entered Exeter in great state, riding on "a milk-white horse, in a complete suit of bright armour;" and he was conducted to the deanery, where he kept his court during the twelve days which he continued in that city⁴¹.

The conduct of Lamplugh, after his translation, has not escaped censure; for he soon entered heartily into the measures of the Revolution, and did homage to King William for his new dignity. His conviction, probably, that the proceedings of James the Second were calculated to destroy both freedom and protestantism, induced him to those acts. King James, however, in the account of his own life, speaks of this desertion as an instance of ingratitude; and, after stating that he conferred upon him the archbishopric of York for his dutiful deportment in refusing to receive the Prince of Orange at Exeter, proceeds thus:—"The ceremony was forthwith performed

⁴⁰ Bishop Lamplugh quitted Exeter on the 6th of November; on the 16th of the same month he was appointed to the See of York; on the 8th of December, he was formally translated to that See, at Lambeth, by Archbishop Sancroft, assisted by the Bishops of St. Asaph, Ely, Rochester, and Peterborough; and on the next day, he did homage to his Majesty at Whitehall, (vide "London Gazette," Num. 2398, 2401, and 2408): but James having abdicated the throne before the new Archbishop received his temporalities, they were restored to him by King William, to whom, in the beginning of March, 1689, he was one of the first to take oaths of fealty and submission.

⁴¹ The Prince, on the day of his arrival, repaired to the Cathedral (where he was seated in the episcopal throne) to return thanks to God for his successful progress, and, after divine service and the singing of *Te Deum*, his "Declaration" was publicly read by Dr. Burnet;—yet neither the clergy nor the gentry of Devonshire were in haste to join his enterprise, the sanguinary executions and atrocious barbarities committed in the west, under the authority of the remorseless Jefferies, after the suppression of the attempt of the ill-fated Duke of Monmouth, having excited a powerful dread of the consequences of a failure. In displeasure and chagrin the Prince openly expressed an intention of departing the realm, and "leaving the people of England and the King to settle their mutual differences;"—but shortly afterwards his prospects brightened, and on being joined by the Lords Colchester and Wharton, and other persons of distinction, he determined to proceed. By the advice, however, of Edward Seymour, recorder of Exeter, a meeting of his principal friends was first assembled in this Cathedral on the 17th of November, when the famous "Association," or Engagement, was entered into and subscribed, for supporting the Prince to the uttermost, and securing the religion, laws, and liberties of the country by a free Parliament.

at Lambeth, and the next day after he did homage to the King for the translation; a great reward for one single act of duty, and more suitable to the King's generosity than his real merit, who so soon retracted his short-lived loyalty, and was as ready to fly in his prince and benefactor's face as the rest, when there was no more to be expected from him⁴².—The Archbishop died in his palace at Bishopthorp, on the 5th of May, 1691, aged seventy-six years, and was interred in York Cathedral. His epitaph states that he was raised to the metropolical See much against his own inclination and entreaty,—“tandem licet Dignitatem multum deprecatus, in sedem hanc Metropolitanam evectus est⁴³.”

On the very day that James the Second translated Lamplugh to York, he bestowed this See on *Sir Jonathan Trelawny*, Bart. S.T.P. Bishop of Bristol; but it seems from Le Neve (*“Fasti Eccles.”*) that he was not confirmed till the 13th of April, 1689, and he was enthroned on the 27th of that month. He was born at Trelawny, in Cornwall; and from the principles of his education he became a warm supporter of the cause of the Revolution.

⁴² “Life of James the Second,” vol. ii. pp. 237, 238; published in 1816, by Dr. Clarke, from the original Stuart Manuscripts. The See of York had been kept vacant upwards of two years before it was given to Lamplugh, “with an intention, as was universally believed, of bestowing it upon some catholic.”—Hume’s *“History of England,”* vol. viii. p. 294: edit. 1807. The person for whom it had been reserved was Father *Peters*, King James’s confessor.

⁴³ This agrees with a conversation which the Archbishop had on the 27th of January, 1688-9, with the celebrated Dr. Smith, Provost of Queen’s College, Oxford, as stated by the latter in his manuscripts. Dr. Smith affirms, that the Archbishop told him that “he refused to subscribe to the original Association paper, though requested to do so by the Bishop of London;” and that the King, on his coming up from Exeter, took him into his closet and thanked him, saying, that “he was an old cavalier,” and adding further, that “he would reward him.” The Bishop replied, that “his duty was his reward;” and on the King then telling him, that “he would make him Archbishop of York,” he fell upon his knees, desiring the King not to do it. But the King bid him rise, “that it should be so,”—and on coming into his dressing room, ordered my Lord Preston, then President, to draw up a warrant immediately for it.—The Archbishop told me further, says Dr. Smith, that he had heard the Prince of Orange should say of him, that “he had left his flock, and committed the care of it to him,” somebody replying, that “he had got an archbishopric by it.” But, says the Archbishop to me, “Doctor, I did my duty in coming away, without any design or expectation; besides, if I had staid at Exeter, I might have been suspected to have been of the spiritual lords whom the Prince of Orange mentions to have invited him to England.”—Vide *“Biographica Britannica,”* vol. vi. part 1, p. 3737; note 2: edit. 1767.

He was one of the seven bishops committed to the Tower about the end of May, 1688, for petitioning the King against his order to promulgate from the pulpit his impolitic Declaration for a general toleration in religious worship. After governing this diocese with great ability between eighteen and nineteen years, he was translated to Winchester on the 14th of June, 1707⁴⁴. He died at Chelsea in 1721, and was buried at Trelawny, his family seat.

Offspring Blackall, S.T.P. a native of London, who had been educated at Catharine Hall, Cambridge, was next appointed to this See by Queen Anne; probably, in furtherance of her secret design of effecting the restoration of the Stuarts. We are informed by Burnet, that "he was a man of worth and value, but one who seemed to condemn the Revolution and all that had been done pursuant to it⁴⁵." He was consecrated on the 8th of February, 1707-8. Previously to becoming a bishop, he had been engaged in a controversy with Toland; and, after his preferment, he was involved in another controversial dispute with Benjamin Hoadly (afterwards Bishop of Winchester), on the doctrine of passive obedience and non-resistance, which Blackall had upheld in a sermon preached before the Queen soon after his consecration. But however mistaken he might have been on those points, he has the character of having been "a perfect pattern of a true Christian life," and "one of the best preachers of his time⁴⁶." This respectable divine, says Mr. Oliver, "from the conviction that society ought to promote, with all the means in its power, the enlightenment of the indigent classes, was the originator of the episcopal charity schools at Exeter, and lived to see them in a flourishing condition." He died in his palace at Exeter on the 29th of November, 1716, deeply regretted; and he was interred in the Chapel of St. Gabriel, in the cathedral. His works, chiefly Sermons, were collected into two volumes, folio, and published by his learned friend Sir William

⁴⁴ Burnet says, that this promotion, which "gave great disgust to many, he being considerable for nothing but his birth, and his interest in Cornwall," was effected by the influence of the Lord Treasurer Godolphin, who was much reflected upon for it."—"History of his Own Time," vol. ii. p. 487: edit. 1734.

⁴⁵ Ibid. p. 488.

⁴⁶ Vide "Preface" to his Works, by Archbishop Dawes.

Dawes, Archbishop of York, who describes them as containing "a complete system of Christian morality."

The next Bishop was *Launcelot Blackburne*, D.D. who had been made Dean of Exeter on the 3d of November, 1705; and was consecrated to this See on February the 24th, 1716-17. He was a prelate of little celebrity, but is thought to have obtained preferment by his courtier-like deference to the ruling powers, though behaving with much haughtiness in private life. After presiding here nearly eight years, he was translated to the metropolitan See of York on November the 28th, 1724. Dying in London, in 1743, he was interred in the Church of St. Margaret, Westminster.

Stephen Weston, D.D. the next Bishop, was a native of Farnborough, in Berkshire, and received his early education at Eton, whence, in 1682, he was admitted into King's College, Cambridge, and he was subsequently elected fellow of both colleges. For some time he was under-master at Eton School; and afterwards vicar of Maple-Durham, in Oxfordshire. In 1715, he was collated to a prebend at Ely; and on the 28th of December, 1724, he was consecrated to this See, from the interest, as presumed, of Sir Robert Walpole, his fellow collegian. He was a learned and an estimable man; but he somewhat inconsiderately sanctioned the keeping of the *Cathedral Registers* in English. After governing his diocese with much ability full seventeen years, he died on the 8th of January, 1741-42, aged seventy-seven years, and was buried in the south aisle of this cathedral. His "Sermons" were published by Bishop Sherlock, in two volumes, 8vo. in 1749.

Nicholas Clagget, D.D. Bishop of St. David's, was next translated to this See by George the Second, to whom he was chaplain, as he had also been to George the First. He was the son of the very eminent Dr. N. Clagget, Archdeacon of Sudbury, in Suffolk, and was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. After several promotions, he was collated to the bishopric of St. David's, on September the 1st, 1731, which he quitted for that of Exeter on the 2d of August, 1742. After governing this diocese rather more than four years, he died, in London, on the 8th of December, 1746. His published works are confined to a few "Sermons."

On the decease of Clagget, this bishopric was conferred upon *George Lavington*, D.D. a canon residentiary of St. Paul's, who was born, in January, 1683, at the parsonage-house of Mildenhall, in Wiltshire, of which parish his grandfather was then rector. He received his early education on Wykeham's foundation at Winchester, and whilst there, he acquired much fame by a translation (still preserved) of Virgil's Eclogues into the Greek language, in the style and manner of Theocritus. From Wykeham's school he succeeded to a fellowship at New College, Oxford, where he not only distinguished himself by his wit and learning, but likewise by an ardent zeal for the protestant succession, at a period when the political horizon seemed to threaten a fearful change. After several preferments, he was at length raised to this See, through the interest of the Duke of Newcastle and the Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, who, without either his solicitation or knowledge, had recommended him to the King. He was consecrated on the 8th of February, 1747; and after a vigilant exercise of his episcopal duties for nearly sixteen years, he died in London, on the 13th of September, 1762, aged seventy-nine: his last words were "Δοξα τῷ Θεῷ,"—*Glory to God!*—He was buried in the south aisle of this cathedral: the copious epitaph which records his virtues informs us, that he was advanced to his successive dignities in the church through "his conscientious and disinterested attachment to the cause of Liberty and the Reformation." His principal work, intituled "The Enthusiasm of Methodists and Papists compared," published in 3 parts, 8vo. 1749, was replied to by John Wesley⁴⁷. His other published writings were confined to "Sermons."

The Hon. *Frederick Keppell*, or *Keppel*, canon of Windsor, and chaplain

⁴⁷ Warburton speaks thus of the above work, in one of his letters to Bishop Hurd, written at Prior Park, near Bath, July 5th, 1752:—"The Bishop of Exeter's book against the Methodists is, I think, on the whole, composed well enough (though it be a bad copy of Stillingfleet's famous book of the *Fanaticism of the Church of Rome*) to do the execution he intended. In pushing the Methodists, to make them *like* every thing that is bad, he compares their fanaticism to the ancient Mysteries; but as the Mysteries, if they had ever been good, were not, in the Bishop's opinion, bad enough for this purpose, he therefore endeavours to show, against me, that they were abominations from the very beginning. As this contradicts all antiquity so evidently, I thought it would be ridiculous in me to take any notice of him."—Warburton's "Letters," p. 117, edit. 1809.

to George the Third, was appointed to succeed Lavington in September, 1763; and he was consecrated on the 7th of November following. He was descended from an ancient family, who were seated at *Keppel* in Guelderland as early as 1179, if not prior to that time⁴⁸. About four years after his promotion, Bishop Keppel was constituted Dean of Windsor, which he held, *in commendam*, with this See, till his decease on the 27th of December, 1777, in the forty-eighth year of his age. He died in the deanery at Windsor, and was interred in the Collegiate Chapel of St. George. Whilst at Exeter, he repaired and enlarged the Bishop's palace. He also, on the recommendation of Bishop Warburton, became the patron of the erudite but laborious *Toup*, who, by his interest, was installed a prebendary of this church in 1774. The incomes of his inferior clergy were likewise generally augmented throughout his diocese, in consequence of his investigations and orders.

John Ross, D.D. (a descendant of the ancient family of *Ros*), chaplain to the King, and preacher at the Rolls Chapel, London, was elected to this See on the 12th of January, 1778, and installed by proxy on the 3d of February following. He was born on the 25th of June, 1719, at Ross in Herefordshire, and had been educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where, in 1746, he wrote an ingenious pamphlet, in defence of Dr. Middleton, against the critical remarks of Jeremiah Markland. About three years afterwards he distinguished himself by publishing a valuable edition of Cicero's "*Epistolæ ad Familiares*," in octavo, from a manuscript, on vellum, belonging to Dr. Mead, to which he attached explanatory notes in English. When in possession of this See, he lived in a retired and unostentatious manner, but was much esteemed for his affability and mildness. He was remarkably abstemious,

⁴⁸ His grandfather, Arnold Joost, was Page of honour to the Prince of Orange, whom he accompanied into England, in November, 1688, and by whom, in February, 1695-6, he was created Baron Ashford, and Earl of Albemarle. In 1702 he was declared General of the Dutch forces, and he greatly distinguished himself in the principal victories of the Duke of Marlborough. William-Anne, his father, received his baptismal name from her Majesty Queen Anne: he, also, was a gallant soldier, and was successively in the battles of Dettingen, Fontenoy, Culloden, and Vall. He himself was brother to the third earl, and uncle to the fourth. His second brother, created viscount in April, 1782, was the celebrated Admiral Keppel, whom Burke so highly eulogizes at the conclusion of his celebrated "*Letter to the Duke of Bedford*."

and passed great part of his life in reading the best authors, principally, on religion. He died, unmarried, on the 14th of August, 1792, and lies buried in the south aisle of the cathedral choir. His legacies to servants, some of whom had been with him nearly thirty years, and none less than fourteen years, amounted to two thousand pounds. He also gave two hundred guineas to the Infirmary of this city, and left great part of his library to the chapter of Exeter⁴⁹.

The successor of Bishop Ross was *William Buller*, D.D. Dean of Canterbury, (half brother to the well-known Judge Buller), who was descended from the ancient and wide-spreading western family of that name, and born at Morval, in Cornwall, August the 20th, 1739. After some minor preferments he was elected Dean of Exeter, on the 25th of March, 1784. Whilst holding that situation, he had the honour to entertain, at the Deanery, in August, 1789, their late Majesties George the Third, and Charlotte, his consort, together with three of the Princesses, when proceeding to Lord Borringdon's at Saltram, near Plymouth. On the second day their majesties and suite attended divine service in the cathedral, after which the King held a levee in the Bishop's Palace. They remained two nights at the Deanery, and again slept there on their return and progress to Weymouth. The great attention and hospitality exercised by Dean Buller during these visits secured to him the favour of his majesty, who, about the middle of 1790, made him Dean of Canterbury, and in 1792 raised him to this See; he was consecrated on the 2d of December, in the latter year, at Lambeth Chapel. He died on the 12th of December, 1796, and was interred in the south aisle of the choir, in this church, nearly opposite to the door leading into the episcopal palace.

⁴⁹ See "Gentleman's Magazine" for 1792, p. 864; and Nichols's "Literary Anecdotes," vol. ii. p. 183. In the latter work are several letters from Bishop Ross to the Rev. George Ashby, who had been his fellow collegian, and was honoured by his friendship. In one of them he says,—“The dignities in my church, which are in my disposal, and of considerable value, are few; and my prebends have no corps, with only an annual stipend of twenty pounds, and have no other value in them than as a qualification for a canonry, which is in the choice of the chapter.” Ibid. p. 187.

Henry Reginald Courtenay, D.D. Bishop of Bristol, and brother to the first Viscount Courtenay, was next translated hither, and consecrated on the 10th of March, 1797. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford; and after several preferments was made chaplain to the king, and rector of St. George's, Hanover Square, in 1774. In 1794 he was promoted to the See of Bristol, and thence removed to Exeter, as above. He died at his residence in Lower Grosvenor Place, London, on the 9th of June, 1803, aged sixty-two years. He is recorded to have been an amiable and learned prelate, and to have governed his diocese with the greatest credit.

The next bishop was *John Fisher*, D.D. canon of Windsor, who was the eldest son of the Rev. John Fisher, rector of Culbourn, in the Isle of Wight, and prebendary of Sarum. He was born at Hampton, in Middlesex, in the year 1748, of which parish his father was then vicar; and he had nine brothers, one of whom, Dr. J. P. Fisher, is now Sub-Déan of Exeter. His early education was obtained at the Free School in Peterborough, whence he was removed to St. Paul's School, and subsequently to Peter House, Cambridge, where in 1770 he took the degree of A.B. and became eminent for his classical acquirements. In 1773, he was elected fellow of St. John's College, of which he afterwards became a tutor, and he acquired great reputation from his felicitous mode of conveying instruction, and unfolding the rudiments of knowledge. In 1780, on the recommendation of Bishop Hurd, he was appointed one of the preceptors to Prince Edward, (the late Duke of Kent) and, in the following year, chaplain to the king, and a deputy clerk of the closet. Whilst thus engaged, he so fully obtained his late majesty's esteem by the urbane simplicity of his manners, his amenity of disposition, fidelity of trust, and true piety, that he treated him rather as a friend than as a subject, and reposed in him almost unlimited confidence. In 1785, his attendance on Prince Edward having ceased, upon the latter proceeding into Germany to complete his studies, he went to Italy for the benefit of his health; but was recalled in the following year, on being constituted a canon of Windsor. In 1789 he proceeded D.D., and in 1803 he was preferred to this See, to which he was consecrated by the Arch-

bishop of Canterbury in Lambeth Chapel, on July the 17th, in that year⁵⁰. Within a few months afterwards he was appointed, by the late King, to superintend the education of the much-lamented Princess Charlotte of Wales, a trust which he fulfilled in the most exemplary and meritorious manner, though (from particular circumstances) of the most difficult execution, and fraught with the most anxious solicitude. After governing this diocese nearly four years he was translated, on July the 30th, 1807, to the more valuable bishopric of Salisbury, which he held till the period of his decease on the 8th of May, 1825, in the seventy-seventh year of his age. He died in Seymour Street, London, and was interred in St. George's Chapel, Windsor.

In closing this brief notice of an amiable prelate, we should not discharge our duty to his memory, and to our own feelings, if we did not testify a grateful recollection of his sincere devotion to the cause of literature and the fine arts, by his patronage and unaffected kindness to those authors and artists who had the pleasure of a personal intercourse with him.

The Hon. *George Pelham*, D.D. Bishop of Bristol, was appointed to succeed Dr. Fisher on the 21st of July, 1807; and he was confirmed on the 12th of August, and installed on the 28th of September in the same year. After governing this diocese with distinguished reputation for seventeen years, he was translated to Lincoln on the 19th of August, 1820: he died on the 7th of February, 1827, in consequence of a severe cold, caught whilst attending the funeral of the late Duke of York at Windsor. He was the son of Thomas, Lord Pelham, first Earl of Chichester, and was born on the 13th of October, 1766.

On the translation of Pelham this bishopric was conferred upon *William Carey*, D.D. prebendary of Westminster, who was elected on the 28th of October, 1820, and consecrated on the 12th of November following. He was installed on the 4th of January, 1821, and is still, March the 1st, 1827, in possession of the episcopal chair.

⁵⁰ The present venerable Dr. Burgess, P.R.S.L. who succeeded Bishop Fisher at Salisbury, was at the same time consecrated Bishop of St. David's. The consecration sermon was preached by the Rev. Ralph Churton, (a name of much celebrity in the republic of letters), and published, in 1803, under the title of "The Constitution and Example of the Seven Apocalyptic Churches."

Chap. IV.

HISTORICAL AND CHRONOLOGICAL NOTICES OF THE FOUNDATION AND PROGRESS OF THE BUILDING OF EXETER CATHEDRAL, DEDUCED PRINCIPALLY FROM THE FABRIC ROLLS AND FROM OTHER AUTHENTIC ARCHIVES OF THIS SEE :—TOGETHER WITH A DESCRIPTION OF THE CATHEDRAL IN ITS PRESENT STATE, AND AS ILLUSTRATED BY THE ANNEXED ENGRAVINGS.

OF the original monastery founded by King Athelstan, in 932, upon this spot, and dedicated to St. Peter, not any part remains, nor yet of that which is said to have been built upon its ruins, and became the seat of the bishopric under Leofric, in the time of Edward the Confessor; if we except, perhaps, the sepulchral crypt in which Leofric himself is recorded to have been interred¹. But not the least portion of the present Cathedral can be truly assigned to the Saxon era, although both Hoker and Godwin gave currency to the now exploded opinion, of St. Mary's, or the Lady Chapel, being the work of that period; and Dean Lyttelton, whilst in the act of refuting Godwin, committing a like error, by attributing the present towers to Saxon builders². The Dean's mistake appears to have originated from the following passage in Leland's "Itinerary;" and which, having modernized the language, he quotes thus, "This Cathedral Church remained from the time of Leofric, the first Bishop of Exeter, *after one rate*, to the time of Bishop Quivil, who first began the Cathedral Church now standing in Exeter, and

¹ See Chapter I. pp. 13—16.

² Vide Dean Lyttelton's "Remarks," &c. p. 2, in the publication on this Cathedral by the Society of Antiquaries. The Dean was equally mistaken in saying that "the tower of St. James's Church, at Devizes, and that of Iffley, near Oxford," are "undoubtedly Saxon buildings;" for both those fabrics are unquestionably of the Anglo-Norman period. Vide *Architectural Antiquities*, vols. iv. and v. where those buildings are fully illustrated and described.

levied a subsidy on his clergy to the setting forward the work³." From the words "remaining after one rate to the time of Bishop Quivil," the Dean concludes that no alteration was made in the building from the age of Leofric to that of the latter prelate, and hence the erroneous deductions in which he has been involved by attempting to rebut the claims of William Warelwast, the real founder of that edifice of which Bishop Quivil commenced the alteration and enlargement, and which by his successors was extended into its present dimensions and magnificence.

There can be little doubt but that the Saxon Church was of very limited dimensions, and far inferior in its architecture to the Cathedral erected by Bishop Warelwast, who, according to the manuscript at Oxford, quoted in a preceding chapter, commenced his building in the year 1112: "*Anno Domini m° centesimo xij°, prima fundata est Exon. Ecclesia*"⁴. Godwin, speaking of Warelwast, says, that when he began to enlarge his church, it was no bigger than that part which is now the Lady Chapel, "*quæ tunc temporis amplior non erat quam B. Mariæ*;" and William of Malmesbury, in his brief notice of Osbert, Warelwast's predecessor, intimates that his Cathedral was but a mean edifice in comparison with those constructed by the Normans. His words are, "*In victualibus et cæteris rebus ad Anglicos mores pronior, parum Normannorum pompam suspiciebat*"—"ita pro more antiquorum præsulum veteribus contentus ædificiis"⁵, &c. Judging from the Norman towers which now form the extremities of the present transept, Warelwast's church must have displayed much of that national pomp of which the historian speaks, and as those towers nearly flanked the western entrance, its length to the extreme walls of the Lady Chapel, which there is strong reason to believe occupies the site of the original Saxon Church, must have been full two hundred and forty feet⁶.

Whether Bishop Warelwast completed the erection of his church, has not

³ Leland's "Itinerary," vol. iii. p. 52, edit. 1744.

⁴ Vide ante, chap. ii. p. 20.

⁵ De Pontif. lib. ii.

⁶ From the semicircular ornamental arch, opening from the south aisle to the cloister green, it may be presumed, that the entrance vestibule projected beyond the towers to about the distance of the second column of the present nave.

been clearly ascertained, yet it is most probable that he did complete it, since the towers, which we may presume would have been the last built, are altogether in the style of his age. Before, or about the period of his decease, the new building, particularly the choir, suffered considerable injury by fire, during the siege of Exeter by King Stephen, anno 1136. The city was then held for the Empress Matilda, by the brave Baldwin de Riperiis, or Redvers, second earl of Devon; and during a close investment of three months, was heroically defended, but at length compelled to surrender for want of water. On this occasion Stephen acted with great clemency, and the archives of the Dean and Chapter attest, that he granted the yearly rent of 7*l.* 10*s.* issuing out of the manor of Colyton, to this Church, as a compensation for the damage which he had occasioned during the siege,—“*pro restauracione dampnorum que feceram eidem ecclesie in obsidione*.”

Bishop Chichester, Warelwast's successor, is recorded as a liberal contributor to the buildings of his Church⁷; and his successors, Robert Warelwast, Bartholomew Iscanus, and John the Chantor, continued the repairs, which were eventually completed by Bishop Marshall, by whom the Church was finished, “according to the plan and foundation which his predecessors had laid⁸.” Bishop Marshall died in 1206: from that time until the accession of Quivil, in 1280, we have no distinct record of any addition to this fabric; yet from the style of the architecture, and from various incidental notices in the muniments of the church, there is much reason to believe that the present *Lady Chapel* was erected during the intervening period;—most probably, in the episcopate of Bruere, or between the years 1224 and 1244, in the latter of which that prelate died¹⁰.

⁷ Vide Muniment, in a vellum ledger, compiled temp. Henry VI. p. 32.

⁸ Godwin, “*De Præsulibus*,” p. 402.

⁹ Godwin's “*Catalogue of English Bishops*,” p. 398. “*Structura ab antecessore inchoatam is perfecit*.”—“*De Præsulibus*,” p. 402.

¹⁰ That there was a chapel dedicated to St. Mary, in Bishop Bruere's time, is evident from a deed of Chapter, dated in 1237, now in the possession of the College of Priests Vicars. In Bishop Bronescombe's grant of the Church of Buckerel to support his anniversary (vide his Register, fol. 97) he mentions the chapel which he had newly built for his place of sepulture—

We are now arrived at the period when, by the good taste and munificence of BISHOP QUIVIL, those great alterations and enlargements were commenced, which, being pursued on the same scale by succeeding prelates, advanced the Cathedral to that high state of importance and grandeur which it still displays. It has been remarked, and the observation is substantially correct, that "whatever was the state of the church at the accession of Bishop Quivil, the uniformity of the structure, as it at present stands, seems to prove beyond a doubt, that the whole, as the uniform tradition of the different writers has delivered down to us, was the fruit of one great design; and its singular elegance does as much honour to the taste, as its noble size does to the munificence of the founder¹¹."

Quivil had been a canon of Exeter for some time prior to his elevation to the bishopric, in October, 1280; and it appears from an entry in the fabric rolls, that some alterations were already in progress, as in the roll for 1279, (30th of September) the sum of 8s. 9d. is stated to have been paid for three windows in St. James's Chapel¹². This chapel, which is on the north side of the Cathedral, with the corresponding chapel of St. Andrew, on the south side, are supposed by Mr. Oliver to have formed the transept of the Norman church erected by Bishop Warelwast. After remarking that "they were originally of the same height as the adjoining

"*juxta capellam B. Mariæ*,"—and his elegant tomb still occupies the space below the arch opening from the Lady Chapel to his own. In the fabric roll of 1303, the sum of vis. iid. is charged for plumber's work,—"*cooperient. sup. capellam B. Marie, et alibi super novum opus*;" and in that of 1316, the sum of 10s. is charged for a fortnight's wages to the plumber, "*eradicand. veterem cooperturam super capellam B. Marie*."

¹¹ Sir H. C. Englefield's "Observations" on Bishop Lyttelton's "Account," as published by the Society of Antiquaries, p. 14.

¹² Where particular chapels are mentioned in the ensuing pages, the reader will refer to the Ground Plan for information as to the respective situations of each. The fact of the Fabric Rolls, viz. the Rolls of the "*Custos operis Ecclesie Sancti Petri Exoniæ*," commencing in Quivil's time, affords a strong corroboration that the works now begun and intended were assuming that importance and magnitude which rendered the appointment of a particular officer to keep an account of the expenses both expedient and necessary. These Rolls commence in the year 1279; and are continued and preserved in an almost uninterrupted succession for 160 years, namely, until 1439.

ails," he proceeds thus, "the comparative simplicity of the upper roof of both these chapels, the prodigious size of their sculptured corbels, and the singular finishing of the piscina in St. James's Chapel, sufficiently demonstrate that the *lower vaulting* is of much more recent construction¹³."

Godwin, following Hoker, and, in the first instance, using almost his very words, says that Bishop Quivil "first began to enlarge and encrease his Church from the chauncell downewards"¹⁴: in another passage he remarks, that Quivil, "finding the chauncell of his Church to be builded and finished to his hands, built the lower part of body of his Church from the quier westward¹⁵;" and in a third he states, that this prelate "founded both the transept and the nave¹⁶." In thus limiting Bishop Quivil's work to the mere extension of the Cathedral towards the west, Godwin is unquestionably inaccurate, as it may be directly inferred from various entries in the fabric rolls, that the rebuilding of the Choir was commenced by Quivil, although it was not completed till the time of Bishop Grandisson.

In the roll of 1284, among the expenses concerning the fabric of the tower beyond the exchequer, "*in turri ultra scaccarium*," is a charge for two carpenters, at 2s. 8d. a week; and in that of 1285, are the following charges; "*ad fenestram largiorem faciendam in turri predicta et ad altare ejusdem removendum*, 6s. 4d.;" towards glazing the same window, 3s. 9d.; for making a window in St. Paul's tower, 19s. 2½d.; and for glazing the window there, 6s.: for glazing a window in St. John's tower, 5s.; and for work in the chapel of St. Mary Magdalene, 5s. 8d. In the roll of 1286, 2s. 3d. is charged for taking down the wall under the arch of the tower of St. John,—"*in muro prosternendo sub. archam in turre S^{ti}. Johannis*,"—with other expenses towards opening and fitting up the great window of the same tower, to the amount of 30s.: the sum of 4s. is also charged for work about the organs; and 2s. 1½d. per week, for Richard de Malmesbury, who was employed as a painter.

¹³ "History of Exeter," p. 119. ¹⁴ "Catalogue of English Bishops," p. 402. ¹⁵ *Ib.* p. 392.

¹⁶ "De Præsulibus," p. 406.—"*fundamenta hic jecit septi transversi (ubi ex utraque parte ab Austro nimirum, itidemque ab Aquilone campanile surgit speciosum) necnon et navis Ecclesiæ, quam ad eum locum protendit, ubi nunc est baptisterium.*"—

The above charge for prostrating the wall under the arch in St. John's tower, gives some insight into the manner in which Bishop Quivil's daring attempt to convert the ponderous Norman towers into a transept, or cross aile, was executed; for before that could be done, so as to correspond with the increased elevation of the choir, it was requisite to take down the inner side of each tower to nearly half the height from the ground, and to construct a vast and massive arch to sustain the remaining upper part. That the roof of the new Church was raised considerably higher than that of the old one, is evident from the ancient Norman windows, and other ornamental work, which may be seen in each tower, between the present vaulting and the roof, and which originally must have been exposed to the eye from the area round the church.—How far the Choir was carried on in Quivil's time can only be conjectured; but the probability is, that it was not extended farther than to the fifth arch from the east end, as some variations in the design, &c. of the architectural parts are there observable.

During the prelacy of Bytton (Quivil's successor¹⁷), viz. from 1292 until 1307, the works of the choir and its ailes were slowly proceeded with. In the roll from Michaelmas, 1299, to Michaelmas, 1300, is entered "*summa totius custûs novi operis*," 170*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.* In the roll from 1301 to 1302, are mentioned 300 stones from Silverton, "*ad voltam*;"—in that of the following year, a bequest is recorded of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* from Andrew Kilkenny, Dean of Exeter, and a charge of 8*s.* 6*d.*, "*in ala australi novi operis pavianda*;"—and in that of 1303 and 1304, considerable sums are charged for lead and stone, and also for glass and glazing, namely, 364 feet of glass, at 5½*d.* per foot, 8*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.*; 140 feet of painted glass, at 5½*d.* per foot, 64*s.* 2*d.*, and fitting the same, 2*s.*; to Walter the glazier, for fitting the glass of the gable end¹⁸, and of "*octo summarum fenestrarum, et sex fenestrarum*" in other parts of the church, 4*l.* 10*s.* In the last year of Bytton's episcopate, the total expense of the work was 156*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.*

¹⁷ Quivil died in 1291, and was buried in the middle of the Lady Chapel. In the Fabric roll of 1308, there is an entry of 6*s.* 8*d.* for the expense of an obit "*pro obitu Epi Petri primi fundatoris novi operis*."

¹⁸ This must have been the gable end of the choir, as there was no other at that time in progress.

Stapeldon, the next Bishop, was a most munificent benefactor to the new church; so much so indeed, that in Bishop Grandisson's Register he is stated to have *made* the *Choir*: "Quod postmodum per W. Stapyldon Ẽxon Ep̃m qui chorum ecclesie et novas imagines Petri et Pauli fieri fecit"¹⁹; but this expression must be understood with the necessary limitation, and restricting it to the nearly finishing of the choir, and preparing the altar for the performance of divine worship. Leland, speaking of this prelate, says that he "voldid the Presbyterie," and "made also the Riche Front of stone worke at the High Altare, and also made the rich Silver Table in the middle of it"²⁰.

In the roll of 1308-9, the charge for plumbers' work is 23*l.* 7*s.* 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.*;—in that of 1309-10, is an entry of 12*l.* 4*s.* for two ship-loads of stone from Caen, and another of 52*s.* 6*d.* paid to John de Glaston, for removing the former walls. In the roll for the year 1316-17, there is also an entry of 8*l.* for a ship-load of Caen stone.

Among other benefactions recorded in the roll of 1310-11, is the sum of 124*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.*, "de dono domini Walteri Episcopi;" and 100*s.*, "de dono Magistri Michaelis Berham," Chancellor to the Archbishop of Canterbury. Independently of the above, Bishop Stapeldon gave 1032*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.* in different years, prior to his murder in 1326, a very considerable part of which was expended upon the *stone Screen* and garniture of the high *Altar*²¹.

¹⁹ Vide Lyttelton's "Some Remarks," &c. p. 6.

²⁰ "Itinerary," vol. iii. 2d edit. p. 52.

²¹ From the large sums mentioned in the Rolls to have been expended upon Stapeldon's Altar, and from the remains which were found, (and ordered to be preserved), by Mr. John Kendall, the cathedral mason and architect, when the late screen was taken down, in 1818, there can be little doubt but it must have been of great elegance, and richly adorned both with statuary and painting. In the roll of 1318-19, the sum of 27*l.* 7*s.* 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* was allowed to the *Custos Operis* for the "*Tablatura Magni Altaris*," and in the same year 39*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.* is set down for materials and wages about the stone screen, "*de Tablatura Lapideâ*." In 1319-20, the sum allowed on account of the same, amounted to 82*l.* 14*s.* 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*; and 2*s.* was charged for six bars of iron for the stone tabernacle of the great altar. In 1320-21, the cost of the *Tablatura*, or screen, was 81*l.* 19*s.* 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* In 1321-22, the expense of materials and workmen, about the screen, amounted to 86*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.*, of which was paid for making two *Images*, 2*s.* 4*d.*; four ditto, 4*s.* 8*d.*; seven ditto, 8*s.* 3*d.*; three ditto, 3*s.* 6*d.*; four ditto, 4*s.* 6*d.*; three ditto, 3*s.* 6*d.*; and two ditto, 2*s.* 4*d.* In 1323-24, the *Image-makers* from London were paid for their work, 39*s.*; and in 1324-25, John, the Goldsmith, was finally paid for the silver work, placed, most probably, in front of the altar,

Bishop Lyttelton, speaking of the works of this period, says, that "for carrying on the buildings, the several Dignitaries of the church paid every year the following sums, viz. 6*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* *de dignitate Decani*; 3*l.* *de dignitate Precentoris*; 38 *sol.* *de Cancellar.*; 64 *sol.* *de Thesaurar.* &c. as they are entered on the rolls. All the clergy of the diocess were also taxed by Bishop Stapeldon towards this work; and the several religious houses throughout the diocess granted a participation of their prayers, &c. to all such as would contribute to the fabric of the Cathedral²²."

In the roll of 1318-19, is charged 12*d.* for an iron plate to grind colours on; and in that of 1320-21, considerable quantities of verdigrise and vermilion are mentioned. In the former roll, there is also a charge of 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* for four columns, with bases, sub-bases, and capitals;—with a further sum of 4*l.* 10*s.* 3½*d.* for 243 feet of marble steps, at 4½*d.* per foot, "*pro La Pulpytte*," which was a distinct building on the north side of the church, where lectures and sermons were occasionally delivered²³:—in the roll of 1324-25, is a charge for 2000 tiles for the same edifice.

The *Glazing* of the new work appears to have been proceeded with in 1317, and the following years; and part of the glass, both plain and coloured, was brought from Rouen, in Normandy, by way of Seaton: thus in the roll of 1317-18, these entries are made, "*dcxxxix peciis de albo vitro empt. apud Rotomagens, xv*l.* xiiii*s.* ix*d.** Item, *ccm peciis de colorato x*l.* ii*s.* iii*d.** in batello ad carriandum dictum vitrum de Seaton usque Exon, *x*s.**" In the roll of 1319-20, the sum of 20*s.* 8*d.* is entered for sixteen pieces of coloured

and remaining in Leland's time. The foundation of Stapeldon's screen, as ascertained in 1818, was partly raised upon a pavement of glazed tiles, about six inches lower than the present marble floor. In one part, near the middle, was a sandy stone, with a small excavation about seven inches deep, in which some treasure is supposed to have been found by one of the workmen, who soon after quitted Exeter.—In the roll of 1350-51, is an entry of 2*s.* paid to John Bellringer, "*ad mundandum omnes Imagines supra magnum altare Ecclesie*."

²² Vide "Some Remarks," &c. p. 7, wherein references for this statement are made to the archives of the Dean and Chapter.

²³ In the roll of 1319-20, is entered for 500*lbs.* of iron, to make the great bars "*pro la Pulpytte*," 15*s.* 5*d.*; and for two great bars of iron for the same building, to be made of the weight of 400*lb.* 12*s.*

glass, and 5s. 4d. for eight pieces of white glass;—and in that of 1323-24, twelve pieces of stained glass are set down at 8s., and eight pieces of white, or plain glass, at 2s. 8d. From this latter entry, it appears that stained, or coloured glass was 8d. per foot in Edward the Second's reign, and plain glass 4d. per foot. In the roll of 1324-25, "pro maremio apud Thopysham ad terram ponendo de batillis," 11s. is charged; and for the hire of six men "apud Thopisham ad portandum maremium de mari usque ad terram," 12s.

Bishop Grandisson succeeded Stapeldon in October, 1327; and within little more than a year after, viz. on the 15th of the kalends of January, (December the 18th), 1328, he dedicated the High Altar to the honour of "the most blessed Mother of God, and our Virgin Mary, and in honour of the blessed Apostles Peter and Paul;" to whom he commended the care and custody of the same; and to those who should "assist at it, in a state of grace," he granted an indulgence of forty days²⁴. Of this proceeding he informed the Supreme Pontiff, John XXII., and his Cardinals, adding, in his letter, that the Church was now nearly *half executed*, and that when completed, it would be superior in its kind to any Cathedral either in England or in France²⁵. Shortly after, this Bishop preferred a petition to the same Pope for the appropriation of St. Marian's Church, in Cornwall, (the "yearly tenths of which did not exceed ten marks"), to the Dean and Chapter, for the support of the residentiary Canons, in consideration that a moiety of the Canons' stipends, which in all was only 4*l.* each, per annum, had been assigned for the charges of the fabric of the Cathedral; which, he says, "though it was begun in a decent and even magnificent manner, yet the greater part remained to be erected²⁶." This passage corroborates the

²⁴ Grandisson's "Register," vol. ii. fol. 102.

²⁵ "Ecclesia Exoniensis fere ad medium constructa mirabili super ceteras in genere suo Regni Anglie vel Francie, si perficiatur, pulcritudine renitebit."—Reg. ejusdem, vol. i. fol. 37; inter literas Papales.

²⁶ "Fabrica Ecclesie Exon decenter & magnificè inchoata, pro majori parte adhuc remanet construenda." Reg. ejusdem, vol. i. fol. 39.—Bishop Lyttelton remarks, that "we are not to understand that half their *income* was expended on the fabric; for the canons' stipends mean only the *quotidians*, and not the produce arising from the farms, which in those days were occupied by each canon, and not leased out, as at present."—Vide "Some Remarks," &c.

statement already made, that the design of the whole Church emanated from one comprehensive and master mind, and that it was carried on and almost completed from one original plan.

There appears, indeed, to have been an extension by Grandisson, which Leland has thus noticed: this Bishop "enlargid the West part of the Chirch, making vii. Archis wher afore the Plot was made but of v." He says, also, that "this *Joannes* voltid the body of the Chirch²⁷." From this authority, and from various entries in the records, there can be no hesitation in referring nearly the whole of the *Nave* to Grandisson; and Mr. Oliver conceives that he might likewise have erected the *jubé*, or rood loft, which divides the nave from the choir, as well as added to the towers the beautiful chapels of St. John and St. Paul²⁸.

In the roll of 1330-31, is an entry of 60*l.* given towards the fabric by Bishop Grandisson. From the same roll it appears, that William Canon, senior, of Corf (Corfe, in Dorsetshire), and his son William, after the decease of his father, had received *in toto*, for marble furnished, 132*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.*²⁹. From the roll of 1331-32, under the month of January, it appears that William Canon, resident at Corf, the younger, agreed with the Dean and Chapter to furnish marble "ad Fabricam *Navis* Ecclesiæ beati Petri, Exon," viz. eleven great Columns and a half, the price of each to be 10*l.* 16*s.*, in all, 124*l.* 4*s.*; also sixty pair of columns for bases and capitals, at 15*l.*, the price of each base, with capitals and columns, 5*s.*; and twenty-nine columns for the *Cloister*, at 21*s.* 9*d.*, the price of each 9*d.* The total sum being 140*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.*³⁰.

²⁷ "Itinerary," vol. iii. p. 52; 2d edit.

²⁸ "History of Exeter," p. 51.

²⁹ From the roll of 1329-30, it appears that the Bishop's throne, "*Cathedra Domini Episcopi*," was of stone; although in that of the preceding year, 2*d.* is charged for two large nails and twenty small ones, "*pro Cathedra Domini Episcopi*." In the same roll is an entry of 1*d.* for thirty-two board nails for the pulpit in St. John's tower.

³⁰ The original entries are as follow, viz.—"de xi columnis et dimid. magnis, precium columnne x*l.* xvis.; unde summa cxxiii*l.* iiiis. Item, paria columnarum pro basibus et capitellis . . . xv*l.*; precium basis cujuslibet cum capitellis et columnis v*s.* Item, pro xxix. columnis pro clauistro xxi*s.* ix*d.*; precium columnne ix*d.* Summa cx*l.* v*s.* ix*d.* Tenetur ad reparand. totum marmor predictum et defectus ejus supplere tempore collocationis sue in opere per rationabilem monicionem."

In the roll of 1323-24, the sum of 8*l.* is set down for eight heads, to be cut for vaulting the cloister; and in that of 1324-25, is entered, for Silverton stone for the gutters of the same, 6*s.* 9*d.* A great proportion of the expenditure, entered in the roll of 1340-41, is for stones, chiefly Bere stone, and the carriage of the same to Exeter³¹.

From this period, the nave was regularly proceeded with until its completion about the year 1350, as may be inferred from the roll of 1350-51, wherein there is a charge made of 14*s.* for glazing two windows in the chapel of St. Radegundes. That chapel, which was constructed by Bishop Grandisson for his place of sepulture, and in which he was actually interred, is formed within the thickness of the wall of the western façade, and opens from the south side of the great entrance³².

Bishop Brantyngham, who succeeded Grandisson in 1370, has been praised as a "considerable benefactor to the *fabric* of his Cathedral³³," yet rather undeservedly so, for but little was expended on the church during his episcopate. In the roll of 1380-81, the sum of 16*s.* 11*d.* was paid for work done about the cloisters; and eight fadders of lead were used in covering the new cloister, "in coopertura novi claustrī." In 1381-82, fifteen pence was paid for iron work for the windows in the cloisters, and for great nails to strengthen the windows in the north tower: in the same year, a marble stone was sold to the Bishop for an altar in his church, for 26*s.* 8*d.* In 1389-90, two hundred *Tiles* were bought for the pavement of the church; in 1392-93,

³¹ Bishop Lyttelton says, that "the foundation stones of the Cathedral appear, by the Fabric rolls, to have been brought from Wypeton, in Heavitree parish, and from Berlegh, in the parish of St. Thomas, on the west side of the river Exe. The outside walls are built of Salcomb, Branscomb, and Kam [Caen] stone; the vaulting is made of Bere stone, and the key stones of Silverton quarry." "Some Remarks," &c. p. 10.

³² See F in the Plan and Section of the West Front, Plate III. The situation and size of Grandisson's chapel render it clear that this front must be assigned to that prelate, although it is probable that some of the minor parts were finished under his successor Brantyngham. From the roll of 1346, it appears that Bishop Grandisson gave 20*l.* in that year, of which 3*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.* was expended in digging, and in bringing water to the church. In the roll of 1351-52, is an entry of 2*s.* to a mason, for making three stone steps at the church door; and likewise of several small sums, for repairs in St. John's tower.

³³ Vide "Some Remarks," &c. by Bishop Lyttelton, p. 7.

several sums were paid for labour, "circa pavementum chori;" and in other years about this period, different charges occur for tiles to pave the church.

But the principal work executed within the Cathedral during Brantingham's time, was the reconstruction and, most probably, enlargement of the great *East Window* at the extremity of the choir. This beautiful display of art was commenced in 1390, and the expense was chiefly defrayed by a donation of 100 marks, which, on the 20th of April in that year, had been promised to the Dean and Chapter, by Henry de Blakeburn, a Canon of Exeter, for the repair and amending, "*pro repuracione sive emendacione* ³⁴," of the great window called the *gable*, behind the high altar ³⁵. The work appears to have been immediately commenced, as in the roll of 1390-91, there is a charge of 12*d.* for twelve cords of hemp for the window over the high altar, besides some smaller sums concerning it, including 2*d.* for the carriage of a horse-load of poles from Stokewood to this city, for the scaffolding ³⁶. On the 7th of March, 1391-2, the Dean and Chapter concluded an agreement with Robert Lyen, *glasyer*, and citizen of Exeter (who, on the preceding 28th of April, had been *sworn* into the office of glazier of this Cathedral, with a salary of 26*s.* 8*d.* per annum), to glaze the great *Window newly made* at the head of the church; it was covenanted that for every foot of *new* glass he should be paid 20*d.*; and for fitting the *old* glass 3*s.* 4*d.* per week, besides 2*s.* for his assistant: whatever might be necessary for glazing he was to provide at his own cost, but all the new and old glass which might be wanted was to be provided by the Chapter ³⁷. This Window is a very fine specimen of the third division, or order of the Pointed style of architecture, which has been termed the *perpendicular*, and had its origin in Richard the Second's reign. The increased width of the windows at that period, rendered an upright disposition of the principal mullions necessary for the due support

³⁴ Acts of Chapter, as quoted by Bishop Lyttelton from the book intituled "*Primæ quæ Acta fuere*," fol. 62.

³⁵ "*Magna Fenestra vocata Gable*." Acts of Chapter.

³⁶ In the roll of 1391-92, there is a charge of 3*s.* 8*d.* for the carriage of Bere stone, viz. "of the old window in the head of the church,"—from the Bishop's Palace into the Close at Exeter.

³⁷ Acts of Chapter, ut supra, fol. lxxii.

of the inscribing arch; and hence it became requisite to deviate from prior designs, and the flowing tracery of Edward the Third's time was, in consequence, superseded by more geometrical forms. The contrast between these classes of tracery is strikingly exemplified by this window, and that opposite to it, of Grandisson's building, at the west end of the Church³⁸: they are both beautiful; but from the varieties in its design, the West Window, as an example of elegant masonry, is to be preferred,—yet in point of magnitude, and in its rich embellishments of ancient painted glass, the east window is unquestionably superior. The parapet of this window is modern, and was executed at the expense of the Dean and Chapter in 1818.

In the last year of Brantyngham's prelacy, viz. 1394, some repairs were made in the upper part of the south tower, and a charge occurs for 25 horse-loads of stone for that work, bought at Whipeton, which, with the carriage, cost 9s. 3d.

From the roll of 1396-97 it appears, that the plumbers, carpenters, and tylers were generally paid 5d. per day, but the *Free Masons* were allowed 6d. The names of William Foundyng and William Gervys, *Free-Masons*, often occur; the former had an annual salary of 26s. 8d. In 1397-98, the sum of 5*l.* was received from Bishop Brantyngham's executors, for stone to pave the cloisters. In the roll of 1399-400, Raddon stone is occasionally mentioned:—and in that of 1402-3, is an entry of 12*d.* for a hemp rope to support the *Veil* before the great cross.

In the year 1410, in Bishop Stafford's time, the successor of Brantyngham, "letters of indulgence were directed to the four archdeacons of this See for the raising a sum of money to the use of the fabric³⁹;" yet it does not appear that any particular works were then in progress⁴⁰. In the roll of 1410-11, the sum of 8s. 3*d.* is charged for 1132 stones, for the pavement of the church; and in that of 1418-19, are entries of some small sums paid to different workmen, for mending a window of the Bishop's chamber, and for

³⁸ See the Sections of the West Front, and East End, PLATES III. and XIII.

³⁹ "Some Remarks," &c. by Bishop Lyttelton, p. 7.

⁴⁰ Mr. Oliver imagines that the *Quadrangle* of the cloisters was completed by Bishop Stafford. "History of Exeter," p. 58.

repairing and covering "*claustrum*" of the Bishop, which had been injured in erecting a new *Vestry* for the Lady Chapel. In the roll of 1437-38, the sum of 56s. 8d. is charged for 489 rounds [quere?] for the windows of the new Vestry; and in that of the following year, is an entry of 2s. 9d. paid for 33 pieces of large Flanders pavement for the flooring of the same.

There does not appear to be any known record of the foundation of the present *Chapter-House*, nor yet by whom it was originally built. From the general style, however, of the architecture of the lower part, up to the sills of the windows, as well as by the forms and character of its ornamental sculpture, there can be no hesitation in referring its erection to the reign of Henry the Third, and to regard it as the work either of Bishop Bruere or of Bishop Blondy. The honour of building the upper part, and of completing it nearly as it now appears, is due to Bishop Lacy (who succeeded Bishop Stafford in 1420), except perhaps, as to a part of the pannelled ceiling, which is of wood, and has the arms of Bishop Bothe, as well as those of the former prelate, among the ornamental parts of the cross beams. The upper part of this edifice was in a ruinous state previously to Lacy's accession, as appears from the roll of 1412-13, which registers the payment of 12d. to John Tinley, mason, for his labour in examining the ruin, "*ad videndum ruinam in domo capitulari;*"—and in the roll of 1418-19, there is an entry of 6s. 8d. for mending the great west window of the chapter-house.

Bishop Lacy's work was probably commenced about the year 1427, when John Wolston and John Harry, *Free-masons*, were sent from Exeter to Bere to provide stone. In the roll of 1429-30 is an entry of 64s. for 32 cart-loads of Bere stone purchased at the quarry; and another of 6l. 18s. 6d. for the carriage of the same to Exeter:—In that of 1434-35 is the charge of 2s. 8d. for three loads of Plaister-of-Paris; and of 6l. 19s. 4d. for 32 waggon-loads of Bere stone and its carriage; and that of 1438-39 records the purchase of 48 waggon-loads of Bere stone, which, with its carriage to Exeter, amounted to the sum of 15l. 4s. There can hardly be a doubt but that the stone thus bought was used in the construction of the Chapter-House; the great east window is attributed, by William of Worcester, to Bishop Nevylle.

In the roll of 1429-30, there is an entry of the payment of 15*l.* for glazing a new window in the *western* tower, "*occidentali turre*,"—but it may be questioned whether this be not an error for the large window in the *southern* tower, which, though originally made by Bishop Quivil, was probably rebuilt at the above period, the style and character of its tracery and ornaments being correspondent with the architecture of that age⁴¹.

The decorative finishing of the interior of the Cathedral by gilding and painting, appears to have been executed under Bishop Lacy. The roll of 1437-38, records the payment of 10*l.*s. to John Budde, "*peyntor*," of Exeter, for painting fifty-seven *nodi*, (key-stones, or bosses), in the south ambulatory, in addition to the 70*s.* which had been given by the Priests Vicars⁴².

Considerable havock was made among the statuary and decorative works

⁴¹ It should be recollected that this Cathedral has no western tower, nor is there any window in the west front that could be intended by the above entry.

⁴² "Solut. John Budde peyntor de Exon, pro pictura LVII. nodorum in australi ambulatoria eccles. Cath. Exon (videl.) LXX. sol. de dono vicariorum de choro ibidem pro pictura cujuslibet nodi iii."

In concluding our present Extracts from the Fabric Rolls (for they will again be referred to in proceeding), we shall congregate the following miscellaneous information, which may be usefully applied in ascertaining the alteration of prices in different ages.—1351-52, paid for a new key to the door near the great altar, 3*d.*—1372-73, six pair of gloves for the carpenter, bought for raising the timber, 12*d.*—1382-83, three pennyworth of paper "*Quaturno Papyri*" was purchased to insert different accounts; and also one lance for a standard on the feast of the dedication of the Church.—1389-90, for a new key for the doors on the north side the high altar, 10*d.*; to John Brigg, for his labour in clearing the front, called the Rerdos, behind the great altar, 20*s.*; and for painting the sword of St. Paul, 16*d.*—1395-96, for five mats for the chapter-house, 18*d.*; and for mending the dragon, 4*d.*—1405-6, "one rennyng barr for the door of the logge," 5*d.*; and for a cramp bought for the little door near "*Le Cokrowe*," 3*d.*—1413-14, for a key for the door called "*Lytel Still*," 21*d.*—1418-19, for a new brass cock for St. Peter's Fountain, 6*s.* 8*d.*; and for four "*Quarterns*" [quires] of Paper, 1*s.* 6*d.*—1419-20, collected from the mayor and citizens of Exeter, 4*s.* 10*d.* "*pro emendatione Piparum Fontis beati Petri Exon.*"—1423-24, for a cord, "*pro magnis Lampadibus in navi Ecclesie pendendis*," 3*s.*; and for two pitchers of oil "*pro Lampade Bertini*," 2*s.* 6*d.*—1425-26, for a rope bought of William Hore, "*pro pelve & cereo Decani [Braylegh] coram summo altare pendendis*, 4*d.*"—1434-35, for a chain for the book called *Rationale Divinorum* to be chained in the Cathedral Church, and given to the church by Bolder, 16*d.*—1435-36, for two large Latten Chandeliers bought in London for the Lady Chapel, and weighing 341*lbs.* the sum of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, and for the carriage of the same from London to Exeter, 13*s.* 4*d.*

of the altars in this, as well as in all the other Churches of Exeter, at the time of the Reformation. Hoker, speaking generally of the mischief that was done in September, 1559, by order of "*Queen Elizabeth's Visitors*," who lodged in the Dean's house, uses these words, "During their stay, they defaced, and pulled down, and burnt, all the images and monuments of idolatry, which all were brought into the churchyard of St. Peter's, and they, who in Queen Mary's days, were accounted to be the most forward in erecting and maintaining them, were now made the instruments to make the fire, and to burn them. Amongst other good things which these visitors did, they did *deface all the altars*."—Further dilapidations were probably made under the authority of Archdeacon Barret, who commenced his visitation of Exeter in April, 1583, by inquiring, "Whether all images and other superstitious things were clean defaced, and rood-lofts taken down;—if not, through whose default it is so?"

Of the devastations committed in the Cathedral during the predominancy of the puritanical fanatics, in Charles the First's reign, an account has been inserted in the preceding chapter under the notices of Bishop Brownrig and Bishop Ward; but a brief summary of the proceedings here during the Protectorate, still remains to be given.

It appears from the Acts of the Chamber of Exeter that, on the 2d of December, 1656, all the parish churches within the city were ordered to be united to the "*late Cathedral Church of Peter's*," which was to be called "*Peter's the East*, and his Highness to have the presentation." This arrangement and union of the Churches received the unanimous approbation of the Chamber on the 24th of March, 1656-7,—and the Lord Protector almost immediately after, exercised his vested authority by appointing his chaplain, Lewis Stukely, or Stucley, to West Peter's⁴³.

⁴³ Stucley, the representative of an ancient and reputable family in Bedfordshire, "was the noted Independent minister, who, on the subversion of episcopacy and the monarchy, exercised his ministry 'in the congregational way,' in the Nave of Exeter Cathedral, then called *West Peter's*,—whilst Thomas Ford, a Puritan, made a like use of the Choir, then denominated *East Peter's*, 'in great quiet and comfort,'—for about ten or twelve years, till they were both turned out, in 1662, under what is called '*The Bartholomew Act*.'" Vide Carlisle's "*Endowed Grammar Schools*," vol. i. p. 244.—In the Cathedral register is the following entry;—"A register of some of those that have been baptized in *East Peter's* since it was made a Parish Church, Ano. 1658."

The *Partition wall*, which divided the Cathedral into two parts, for the respective uses of the Presbyterian and Independent congregations, was erected at an expense of 150*l.* under an order of the Chamber, made on the 11th of August, 1657; and it remained until the time of Dean Ward, who directed it to be pulled down. The following particulars relating to it are derived from the Act of Chamber of the above date.—“It is agreed that the partition of the Cathedral Church of St. Peter’s be made with a brick wall on the east part of the cross aisle where the organs stood, closing up the body or middle upon a foundation which is already there, and filling up the place where the doors stand in the aisle sides leading into the choir:—and that the south tower be divided by a wall of . . . foot high, and a passage made from the East Church, through a chapel there into the belfry⁴⁴.”

The *Cloisters*, which are presumed to have formed “an appendage worthy of such a Cathedral⁴⁵,” were finally destroyed during the Commonwealth; but long previously to that period they had suffered considerable dilapidation, and the included area had been turned into a kitchen-garden. Bishop Hall, by a decree dated February the 27th, 1637, (still extant in the Patent Book), commanded it to be restored to its original purpose, of a burying-ground, and to be reserved for the interment of the deceased inhabitants of the Close. Subsequently to this, a range of small dwelling-houses was built up against the

⁴⁴ It was also *agreed* by the same Act of Chamber, “that an avenue be made through the garden-wall and out rooms of the late Treasurer’s House unto that part of the Great Church, which some time was the treasury, and the window thereof to be taken down, and a door there made to pass into the eastern part of the said Church, and that another avenue to come unto the said door be made close to the north part of the north tower, into the said garden, through certain rooms now in the possession of Peter Selye.”—The Treasury House and premises had been purchased by a *Cook*, resident in London: he sold them to Henry Gaudy, a brewer, who on the 1st of June, 1652, re-sold them to the Mayor and Chamber, by whom they were converted into a Workhouse and a Bridewell, which have since been taken down.

⁴⁵ Oliver’s “History of Exeter,” p. 131.—“With the exception of the fragment of a fluted column behind the south entrance, not a vestige was left to point out their ancient grandeur; the north, south, and part of the east sides were occupied by hovels of the meanest description. Disgusted with such a nuisance, the Dean and Chapter lately swept them away; when, behold, the materials were found to consist chiefly of mullions, shafts, capitals, nodusses, corbels, and numerous parts of beautiful tracery, resembling the work of the ailes of the Cathedral nave.” Ibid. p. 59, note.

Chapter-House and the Chapel of the Holy Ghost, and the spaces between the buttresses on the south side of the Church were also occupied by small and mean hovels, the flues of which were cut out from the substance of the buttresses. Early in 1656, a Mr. Embrey, who had become possessor of the ground, disposed of the same, together with the privileges of the Close and Archdeacon Cotton's House, for the sum of 2230*l.* to the Mayor and Chamber of Exeter, who, by proclamation dated on the 30th of October, 1657, ordered the "*Cloth Market* for serges and other drapery," which had previously been kept in Southgate Street, to be removed to "the *New Buildings Yard* and plot of ground, heretofore known by the name of the Cloisters. It was stated, likewise, that "fit accommodation" had been provided "as well for sale of the said drapery, as also for the safe preserving and keeping of such of the said merchandize as shall remain unsold upon any market day." The time appointed for opening this new cloth mart was the following Friday, November the 6th, and it was continued on the same spot until December, 1660, when the serge market was once more removed to its old quarters in Southgate Street. The dwellings which had been erected were, however, suffered to remain here till a recent period; but at length those in front of the Chapter-house were pulled down in 1813, and those against the south wall of the Church in 1817. From the fragments which had been built up in the walls, it appeared that the nodi, vaulting, and tracery had been richly decorated with gilding and painting, and that there had been large windows between the buttresses similar to those now remaining in other Cathedrals.

The cumbrous double range of *Pews*, which, notwithstanding repeated denunciations and reiterated reports of speedy removal, are still suffered to disfigure and disgrace the body of the nave, were erected about 1684, and first used on the 27th of June in that year⁴⁶. It appears by the following

⁴⁶ The first Sermon preached in the Nave (July 27th, 1684) "after the erecting of new seats and a pulpit there," was by John Reynolds, M. A. one of the Prebendaries of Exeter, who published it in the same year, with the title of "*Schechinah*: or, the Saint's Love unto the House of God, because of God's special presence there." In the Epistle dedicatory, the author, addressing the then Bishop, Sparrow, says,—“In your own Cathedral, your lordship hath not improbably

memorandum, copied from the archives of the Dean and Chapter, that the expense of the work was principally defrayed by a bequest of the Rev. Henry Bold, Precentor of Exeter, who died on the 9th of September, 1677:—"P^d. to Thomas Hadley, joyner, beyond the 24*l*. 13*s*. 10*d*. left to the Church by the late Chauntor Bold, as p^r. the account of the work about y^e seats and the pulpit in y^e body of y^e Church, 77*l*. 14*s*. 8*d*." In the same year, viz. 1684, the old pulpit, which was of stone, and painted, was taken down⁴⁷.

Since the commencement of the present Century, considerable reparations and improvements have been effected in this Cathedral and its Chapter House, and others are in progress, though they are by no means carried on with that celerity and spirit which would gratify the architectural antiquary.—Repairs and alterations had been frequently spoken of, yet in accordance with the old adage,—and it applies to mind as well as to matter,—of "heavy bodies moving slow," but little progress in determination was made until Bishop Fisher gave that impulse to the proceedings which had before been wanting, and which, under the further influence of his worthy brother, the Sub-dean, has been productive of the most beneficial effects.

One of the earliest improvements was the extension of the northern side-screen of the choir, two compartments of which, with the continuation over the monument of Bishop Stapeldon, were added in the year 1805. In the following year, some minor repairs were made; and in 1813, the upper window of the west front was restored. In 1814, the Chapter House and Chapel of the Holy Ghost were new fronted, except the great window and entrance door-way to the former, from the cloisters, which were repaired only. From 1814 to 1817, four clere-story windows were restored on the south

secured your own memorials unto a lasting posterity, as by removing all the marks of the late rebellion, so by restoring the monuments of several Bishops, your predecessors, to their places again, which in times malignant unto your holy function were thrown aside into the darkest corners of the Church, and there very rudely misplaced and obscured."—Speaking, in the body of the Sermon (p. 17), of the partition wall, he uses these words:—"You cannot forget the monstrous Babylonish wall, which was raised here, to divide this Cathedral into two parts; a standing significant ceremonie, while it did continue, of the church-rending schisms and confusions of those times."

⁴⁷ Chapple's "Collections." Tradition says, it was removed to Witheridge.

side of the Church, and the buttresses in the cloisters were repaired, and new sills and basements made to the windows. In 1818, the new altar Screen was erected; which, though presenting some anomalies in design, and incongruities in ornament, is one of the best examples of modern work in the style of our ancient Pointed architecture that has yet been executed. From 1817 to 1819, the basement of the west front was restored, the lower range of pedestals repaired, all the pinnacles made good, together with the battlements of the parapet from end to end, and four new statues were placed in niches, which had been deprived of their original figures. In 1819, the walls of the Organ screen were pannelled, and the upper ornaments added to the gallery parapet. In 1821, the new Screen, supporting the gallery at the west end of the Chapter House, was erected, and the present chimney piece made. In 1822, the Lady Chapel, which for more than one hundred and sixty years had been occupied by the library of the Dean and Chapter (now more properly deposited in the Chapter-House), was refitted up, and its ornamental sculpturing restored; a new facing of pannelled work was also made at the altar part, and a new floor laid. From 1821 to 1827, a number of the main pinnacles were restored, the battlements repaired, a new cross made on the eastern gable, two clerestory windows on the south side were rebuilt, and other repairs made in different parts of the Church. In the various restorations above specified, every attention was given to render them accordant with the original forms; and great credit is due to Mr. John Kendall, the architect, under whose direction and superintendence these repairs have been executed, for the skill which he has exerted, and the knowledge which he has displayed, in assimilating the new work to the style and character of our ancient Pointed architecture.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CATHEDRAL.

HAVING thus detailed and recorded a variety of historical facts relating to the fabric, it remains for us to describe it in such a way as to render the accompanying engravings the more useful to the practical architect, and the more interesting to the architectural antiquary. This Cathedral presents many originalities and singularities in design, construction, and ornamental

detail,—particularly in its western façade, transept towers, chapter-house, and monumental chapels. All these plainly manifest that the monastic architects were ever seeking after originality, and exercising their genius either to invent new forms, or to produce novel combinations. Unrestrained by the dogmas of schools—and regardless of the canons of the *Five Orders*, they gave free scope to imagination; and whenever they had a new edifice to erect, or additions or alterations to make to an old one, their first consideration was to improve upon, and vary from all preceding examples. Expense and labour seem to have been disregarded, whilst picturesque effects, increased grandeur, and additional enrichments were chiefly studied. This is apparent from the history of many cathedrals, and will be further verified by that of the edifice now under notice. The Norman Cathedral, at Exeter, was comparatively small, but it was substantial and solid in its walls, and fully adorned with the ornamental work peculiar to the period of its erection: on the surface of its western towers, now forming the two extremities of the transept, were numerous arcades, of semicircular arches, pilaster columns, and some small windows in each face. At the angles there were very slight projections on the surface of the walls, but nothing like graduated buttresses. Except the towers, nearly every portion of the present edifice is of the first and second styles of the Pointed order. The dates of the successive works have been satisfactorily identified in the preceding pages; and it remains only to shew by delineation, and to describe in appropriate terms the leading architectural features and details of this Church⁴⁸.

⁴⁸ The *Close*, or area, in front and on the north side of the Cathedral, was formerly the *poliandrum*, or burial place for the inhabitants of the city. There was a small chapel in it called *Carnerium Cemiterii*, in which ordinations were occasionally conferred;—but that chapel was not the one dedicated to *St. Edmund* (now the Consistory Court), at the north-west angle of the Cathedral, although it has sometimes been confounded with it. The district of the *Close* is exempt from the jurisdiction of the City Chamber. According to Lysons's "*Devonshire*," vol. ii. p. 204, the Bishop's Palace, the Deanery, the Cathedral, the houses of the *Prebendaries*, and all others connected with the Cathedral, were included in that district. It was separated from the city by walls and gates, pursuant to an agreement made with the Mayor and Chamber about the year 1286. The walls have been long taken down, and buildings erected upon the site; and the last of the seven gate-houses, *St. Michael's*, which closed its respective outlets, was removed in 1825.

EXETER CATHEDRAL, as appositely remarked by Mr. Oliver, "is the first object to arrest the eye of a traveller on approaching the city, and the principal one to claim attention upon his arrival there." From the south-west, the south, and south-east, it appears seated on an eminence, and overtopping the neighbouring churches and houses; but it has neither the picturesque features, nor the lofty majesty of either *Lincoln* or *Durham*: nor can we make any advantageous comparison in its favour by placing it, as a distant object, in competition with Lichfield, and its three lofty spires,—or *York*, with its noble towers and magnificent windows,—or *Wells*, with the mass of towers, turrets, and embattled mansions with which it is combined. Still the unique towers of Exeter, with the numerous crocketed pinnacles and connected flying buttresses, uniting with the high-pitched roof of the nave and choir, constitute a fine and prominent group, from many stations to the south-east of the city. In the meadows, to the north-east, it is seen to rise boldly and grandly above the surrounding objects; whilst the forest-like grove of Northernhay is a fine feature in the scene⁴⁹.

Till within the present century, this Cathedral was nearly surrounded and obscured by numerous houses and other buildings; and in the cloisters, even the buttresses and walls of the church were absolutely used as parts of different dwellings. On the north side, also, there were several extraneous buildings, shutting out the choir, ailes, and the Lady Chapel, from the public eye; whilst the remaining part of the south side and east end were wholly secluded from general inspection by appendages to the palace, and by being enclosed within the Bishop's garden. Not even the whole of the west front could be seen from any favourable station, for part of the Church of St. Mary Major intercepted one end, as indeed it still does, and some of the trees in the close shut out the other. It has been already remarked, that most of these "nuisances" have been abated, and hence the antiquary

⁴⁹ A beautiful engraving of Exeter, from this point, is given in Robson's "*Picturesque Views of the English Cities*." A view of the West front of the Cathedral was engraved for "the Beauties of England and Wales," shewing the contiguous objects; and another of the South tower, representing the cloister, as it was occupied by houses, in the year 1806.

and architect may now freely examine and analyse nearly two-thirds of the exterior of this edifice. The south side of the choir, and nearly the whole of the Lady Chapel, are still within the precincts of the Palatial enclosures, and are therefore not often viewed by the stranger. Externally, this edifice seems to be too much crowded and even encumbered by buttresses, and as these are mostly mere masses of plain masonry, they both obscure and injure the appearance of the highly-enriched windows.

By the annexed *Ground Plan*, we perceive that the west end presents a screen, with three openings, or door-ways, a wall behind, with very slight buttresses worked up in the screen; and other buttresses of much bolder projection, at the angles. On the north side, the angular and the next *buttresses* form the sides of a chapel; but these are cut through by two lateral windows, whilst another window of larger dimensions fills up the northern wall of the chapel. Three other buttresses, with two more, worked into the walls of the north porch, flank the side aisle. It will be seen that these are of great projection, which is rationally accounted for by the large open spaces, or windows in the walls. Two of these buttresses, and six others on the south side, are formed with open arches at the bottom, thus leaving a passage adjoining the wall, and saving a large mass of materials⁵⁰. Following the course of the ground plan, towards the east, we come to the northern tower, the substantial walls of which did not require the aid of the sustaining buttress, but could even afford to lose parts of their substance for the closets, staircase, and archways which have been cut out of them, and yet stand as firm as a rock of granite. An archway is cut through the eastern wall, where a small chantry chapel has been raised, a view of which is given in *PLATE IV.* This view shews that the buttresses project on the east side of the tower; but these projections we may ascribe to Quivil's time, when he boldly took down nearly the lower half of one side of the tower, and made other innovations. A series of five other buttresses, differing from those of the nave, but still ponderous in magnitude, and of great projection, flank the

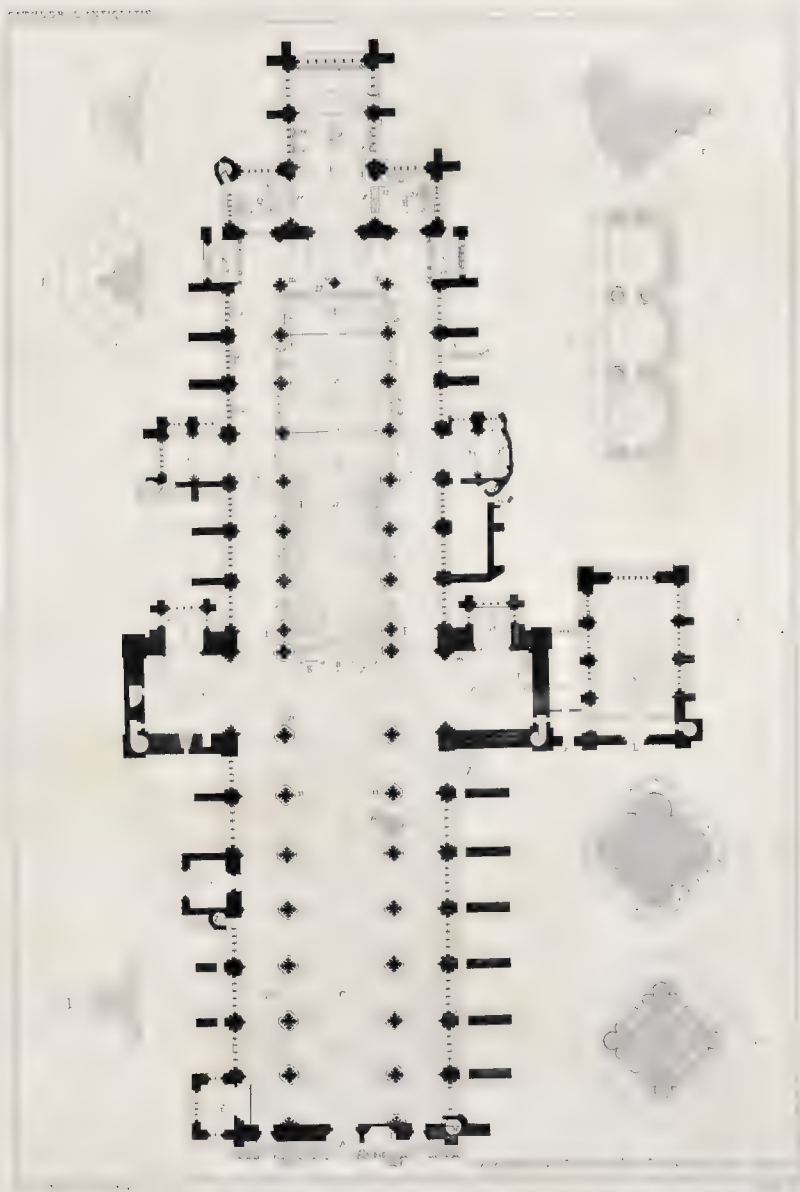
⁵⁰ See Section of the West End, *Plate III.*, which shews the massiveness of these buttresses.

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GROUND PLAN, WITH REFERENCES TO MONUMENTS &c.



north wall of the aisle, serving not merely to support that wall and its arched roof, but also to sustain the immense flying buttresses which link them with the clere-story of the choir. By examining the *Sections* in PLATES III. and VIII. we shall ascertain the reason for designing these vast buttresses. With a very wide nave and choir, and consequent heavy stone-arched roof, and another high-pitched leaded roof above, the outward pressure or thrust was immense, and had not a corresponding and adequate support, or resistance, been provided, the whole superstructure must have soon fallen in. The architect, however, here, as in most of our cathedrals, was a profound mathematician, as well as an artist: he calculated the quantity of weight, and adapted his supports accordingly; he designed his masses, filled up the enrichments, and foresaw the effect.—A small chapel, or minor transept, occupies rather more than one compartment on this side, having one of its walls formed by a buttress, whilst the other buttress is daringly cut through. Near the eastern end of this aisle is another innovation upon the original design and work; where we find that the window and wall have been taken away, and others formed farther out. An open screen is also raised, and thus a chantry chapel constructed within the limits of two buttresses. The angle of the aisle is formed by an octagonal buttress turret with a staircase, and the same style of window is continued at the eastern end of the aisle. The Lady Chapel extends two compartments, or severys, further, and exhibits throughout nearly a corresponding style in its buttresses and windows. The latter are, however, much higher than those of the aisles, as may be seen on referring to PLATE V., which shews the south and east sides of this chapel, the east end of the south aisle, and the series of buttresses, pinnacles, and flying buttresses of the south side, with the gable and its circular window, also the octagonal turrets at the angles of the choir, and the south tower, in the distance. A building with three lancet windows, belonging to the palace, is seen in juxta-position with this side of the church⁵¹. The south side of this edifice, in its ground plan, very nearly

⁵¹ This view was taken from the kitchen garden of the Bishop's palace, where the artist was allowed to make the sketch. As garden scenery is not often very picturesque, and is subject to perpetual change, the author directed the shrubbery to be made up from fancy, and not copied

resembles that of the north. The chief variations are, a double buttress, instead of an octagonal stair turret, at the south-east angle, of a chapel at the end of the aisle, an enclosed area at *i*, in the ground plan, a chapter-house, *v*, and a vaulted chamber, *u*, called the Holy-Ghost Chapel, (now a lumber room). Such may be regarded as the extreme and exterior boundary lines of the church, in walls and buttresses: the former are perforated by a series of *Windows*, extending round the building, and communicating light to the nave and choir, to the aisles, to the side chapels, and to the Lady chapel. These windows and those of the clere-story exhibit a great variety of design in the ramifications of the mullions; but in the prevailing mouldings and forms of the arches, a similarity of style is apparent. The sizes and proportions of the windows vary very considerably; but the general character is a wide-spreading, pointed arch, (occupying nearly the whole space between every two buttresses), supported by four upright mullions, terminating in highly-enriched and diversified tracery. There are no transoms; but the most remarkable feature is, that the tracery of every successive window on either side is varied in its design from all the others, but at the same time those on the opposite side are (with one exception only) exactly correspondent. Hence it may be said that though nearly an uniform style and general harmony prevail, yet a great variety of detail has been adopted. Specimens of the side windows are given in *PLATES VIII. and XII.* The great western and eastern windows are geometrically delineated in *PLATES III. and XIII.*, in which are also shewn the circular window in the gable of the east end, and the arched triangle of that in the western gable. The windows of the Chapter-House are shewn in *PLATES X. and XVIII.*; and those of the Lady Chapel are represented in *PLATE V.* The tracery and form of that in the northern transept, introduced by Bishop Quivil, may be seen in *PLATES IV.*

from the spot. On all occasions he is desirous of seeing Architecture faithfully and most critically delineated; but he is not ambitious of publishing portraits of gooseberry-bushes, apple-trees, and cabbages. He ventures to record this avowal, as there are certain amateur critics in topography who contend that all trifles should be accurately represented, not remembering that when trifles are thus shewn, all the greater and more essential parts of a scene, whether a cathedral, or a mountain, must be depreciated, and rendered less effective.

and ix., and two others on the sides of the transept, of the same age, are represented in PLATE x. In the same print is shewn the forms and proportions of the original Norman windows of the tower. In PLATE xi. those of the clere-story of the choir are delineated. The walls of the side aisles, as well as those of the nave and choir, are surmounted by embattled parapets, having two embrasures between every two pinnacles and over every window. Each buttress, both of the aisles and of the clere-story, is terminated with a crocketed pinnacle, and the whole ridge of the roof is finished, as originally, with an ornamented string of fleurs de lis, cast in lead. See PLATE iv.

Such are the general features of the exterior of this Edifice ; many of these, however, are entitled to a more minute illustration than is here given, but which would be incompatible with the popular intention of this work to bestow. The architect who studies these antient buildings for practical purposes, and the scrupulous antiquary who investigates their numerous and almost countless variations from the laudable motive of tracing the progress of art, and the scope of science, may wish for more elaborate and precise accounts and details ; but it is here necessary to steer a middle course, and hence the sectional and detailed delineations are accompanied by picturesque and effective views. In elucidating these prints we shall endeavour to render the architecture of this fabric intelligible, and easily to be understood by the general reader as well as by the architect. Commencing with the *Western front*, or façade, we find it both popularly and scientifically displayed by the annexed PLATES ii. iii. and xiv. ; the first shewing the whole of the exterior, the second exhibiting all the interior with its connecting walls, buttresses, arches, roofs, timbering, &c. ; whilst the third represents a portion of the enriched surface ; viz. some of its sculpture, and one of its adorned doorways. Thus exhibited, every person may understand its design and construction—its form, proportion, and subdivisions—its intrinsic and comparative merits and beauties. We may infer from this, as well as from many other examples, that the artists of the middle, miscalled the dark ages as far as respects architecture, did not copy from their predecessors, but dared boldly to invent, and to carry into effect their own new and truly original designs. The façade of Exeter Cathedral is unlike any other that we have

ever seen; and though it may not compete with those of Wells, Lincoln, Peterborough, or York, yet it far surpasses in beauty those of most other cathedrals in this country. Externally it exhibits, in the mass, an obtuse triangle, in which the extent of the base line exceeds that of the perpendicular. The oblique lines are broken into several stages by the buttresses, pinnacles, and embrasures, whilst the apex is formed by a rich pinnacle surmounting a niche containing a statue. Nearly the whole of the lower part, extending laterally beyond the walls of the aisles, and being in altitude about one-third of the height of the central pediment, is an elaborate *Screen*, of uncommon design, and of profuse adornment in sculpture and in architectural minutiae. This screen, indeed, may be regarded as better adapted for an interior than for an exterior situation, and is therefore injudicious in its application; but the enthusiastic architect having contemplated the recently-executed works as carried on from the east to the west,—having extended the nave of his church, and observed it grand in magnitude and rich in its tracery, brackets, and clustered columns,—having carried up the western wall, and inserted the spacious and elegant central window,—and having, lastly, determined to make this finishing part of the church a monument to his own renown, and to enshrine his mortal remains, he determined to render it a work of unprecedented splendour, and of gorgeous execution. Whether he emulously sought to surpass the noble and even sumptuous west front of Wells Cathedral cannot be known; but he must have contemplated future fame and posthumous honours, in thus adorning, and placing at the very entrance to the church his own sepulchre. It may be regarded as a sort of public statue gallery of patriarchs, sovereigns, prelates, barons, saints, &c., with angels, and the minstrelsy of the heavenly choir. The design is certainly magnificent, and replete with historic interest and character; but a crude and hard style of execution detracts from its general merit, whilst corrosion and numerous discolourations and mutilations have destroyed all the finer detail.

By reference to PLATE II., the whole design and splendid character of the Grandisson Screen may be understood. In elevation it consists of two divisions, crowned with a light and elegant perforated parapet. In length

there are three marked divisions, separated by projecting buttresses, and corresponding with the respective widths of the nave and aisles. The lower portion is perforated by three door-ways, of which that in the centre is the largest, whilst those on the sides are nearly of the same proportions, but vary in design and embellishment. In the upper compartment is a series of highly-enriched niches, with elaborate canopies, and occupied by statues standing and sitting in various positions and accompanied by various symbols. There are thirty-five of these niches in this division, each of which was occupied by a full-length figure⁵². In the lower row most of the figures are seated, and their pedestals are supported, or formed by demi-angels. The style and character of these statues, demi-angels, canopies, pedestals, &c. may be seen by reference to PLATE XIV. in which the mouldings of the ornamental door-frame are also indicated. Within this opening are two pieces of sculpture in basso relievo, representing "the Manifestation of Christ to the Wise Men," and "the Apparition of the Angel to St. Joseph." On the right hand of the central entrance door-way is the monumental chapel of Bishop Grandisson,

⁵² Mr. Davey, in his MS. history, &c. of this Cathedral, gives the following names to these statues, commencing on the left hand, at the north:—1. Samuel:—2. Samson:—3. Jephtha:—4. Gideon:—5. Barak:—6. Deborah:—7. Noah:—8. St. Matthew:—9. St. John:—10. St. Jude:—11. St. Bartholemew:—12. St. Matthew:—13. St. Philip:—14. St. Andrew:—15. St. Peter:—16. King Richard II.:—17. King Athelstan:—18. St. Paul:—19. St. John:—20. St. James, Major:—21. St. Thomas:—22. St. James, Minor:—23. St. Simon:—24. St. Luke:—25. St. Mark:—26. St. Augustin:—27. King Ethelbert:—28. St. Birinus:—29. St Boniface:—30. King Kenigils:—31. King Quichelm:—32. King Kenwalsh:—33. King Kentwald:—34. King Ceadwallo:—35. King Ina. The lower row he states to be:—1. King Canute:—2. King Edgar:—3. King Ethelred:—4. Justice:—5. Fortitude:—6. Discipline:—7. King Edward II.:—8. King Henry III.:—9 and 10. Bishops:—11. King Richard I.:—12. King Henry II.:—13. King Stephen:—14. King Henry I.:—15. King William I.:—16. Robert, Duke of Normandy:—17. King William II.:—18, 19, 20. Bishops:—21. King John:—22. King Edward I.:—23. King Edward III.:—24. Edward, the Black Prince, (the two latter are busts):—25. Godfrey de Bouillon:—26. Stephen, Count de Blois:—27. Guy de Lusignan:—28. King Ethelwold:—29. King Alfred:—30. King Edward the Elder:—Two other statues, in niches, on the flying buttresses, are said to denote King Athelstan and King Edward the Confessor, with shields of arms underneath. Some of these statues are disposed on the returns of the buttresses. Though Mr. Davey, aided by the late Mr. Carter, has thus given names to all the statues, we apprehend that many are very questionable: indeed he admits that "some are dubious."

(see PLATE III. F⁵³). This chapel was richly adorned with a variety of sculpture, but the whole, together with the tomb and grave of the munificent prelate, was probably mutilated (as stated in p. 38) in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Over the site of the altar is a low, obtuse arch, which Mr. Oliver says deserves attention, as affording a proof, amongst the many in this Cathedral, "how cautious the antiquary should be in determining the age of a single, or particular specimen, unless he be supported with authentic and strong circumstantial evidence." An elevation of this arch is given in Kendall's "Principles of English Architecture," Pl. x.

The design and arrangements of the great *Western Window* are correctly delineated in the Plate just referred to. Eight mullions are disposed in a manner to form five different species of the pointed arch; viz. the acute and the broad lancet; the equilateral triangle, filled with tracery; the tudor, or flattened, and the ogee. These mitre into and combine with one large circular compartment, and two smaller ones in the angles. Within the large circle are twelve smaller circles, inclosing lights of quatrefoil and cinquefoil patterns, and embracing circular compartments of seven other lights, bounded by interlacing tracery of triplicated design. The whole of this window is enriched with stained glass, executed by W. Peckitt in 1766. Nearly every portion is charged with armorial bearings, excepting the lower compartments of seven divisions, which are adorned with full-length figures of saints.

The *Interior* of the church is more imposing in its character, finer in its effects, and more enriched in architectural detail than the exterior. By referring to the *Ground Plan* the reader will easily follow, and more clearly understand the ensuing descriptions. The area of the cathedral consists of a nave with two aisles of a corresponding length, a chapel at the north-west angle, a porch on the north side, a transept terminated by two square towers, from which two small chapels open on the east:—a choir with two aisles

⁵³ Considering that this monumental screen is contemporary with the whole of the west front, there should not have been any difference of tint in the plan of this façade in Plate III. The two western buttresses to the aisle walls should have been in a line with those walls, and those of the nave should also have abutted against the lateral pressure of the arches.







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ELEVATION OF THE WEST FRONT, WITH PLAN

J. W. PUTMAN JUNIOR ESQ. This Plate is inscribed as a testimony of Friendship by the
ARTIST.







NORTH TOWER & TRANSEPT.

TO CHARLES TUCKER ESQ. & ZEALOUS ARCHITECTURAL ANTIQUARY this plate is inscribed by the



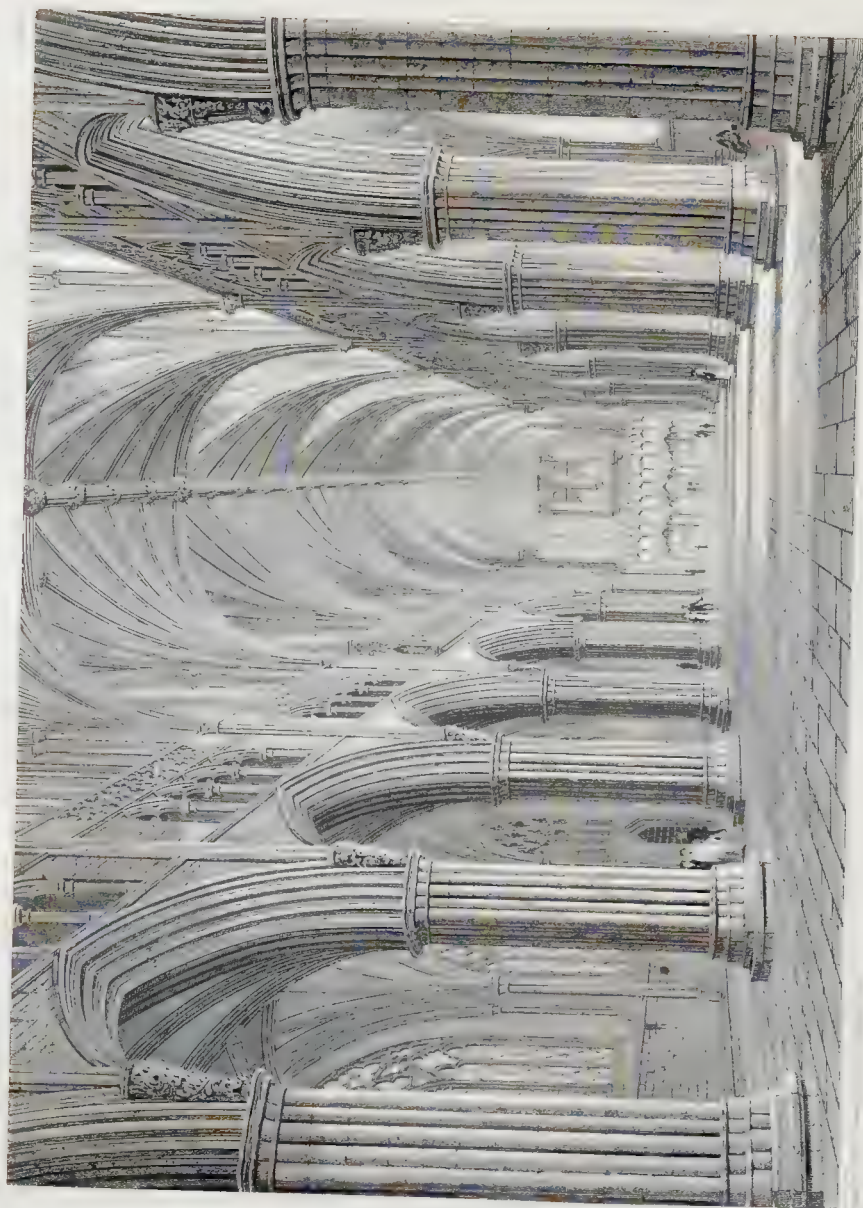
Fig. 1. Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul.

THE CATHEDRAL OF ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL, ROME. The view is from the Piazza del Popolo, looking towards the Piazza del Gesù.

Engraved by J. G. Smith, from a drawing by G. B. Piranesi.

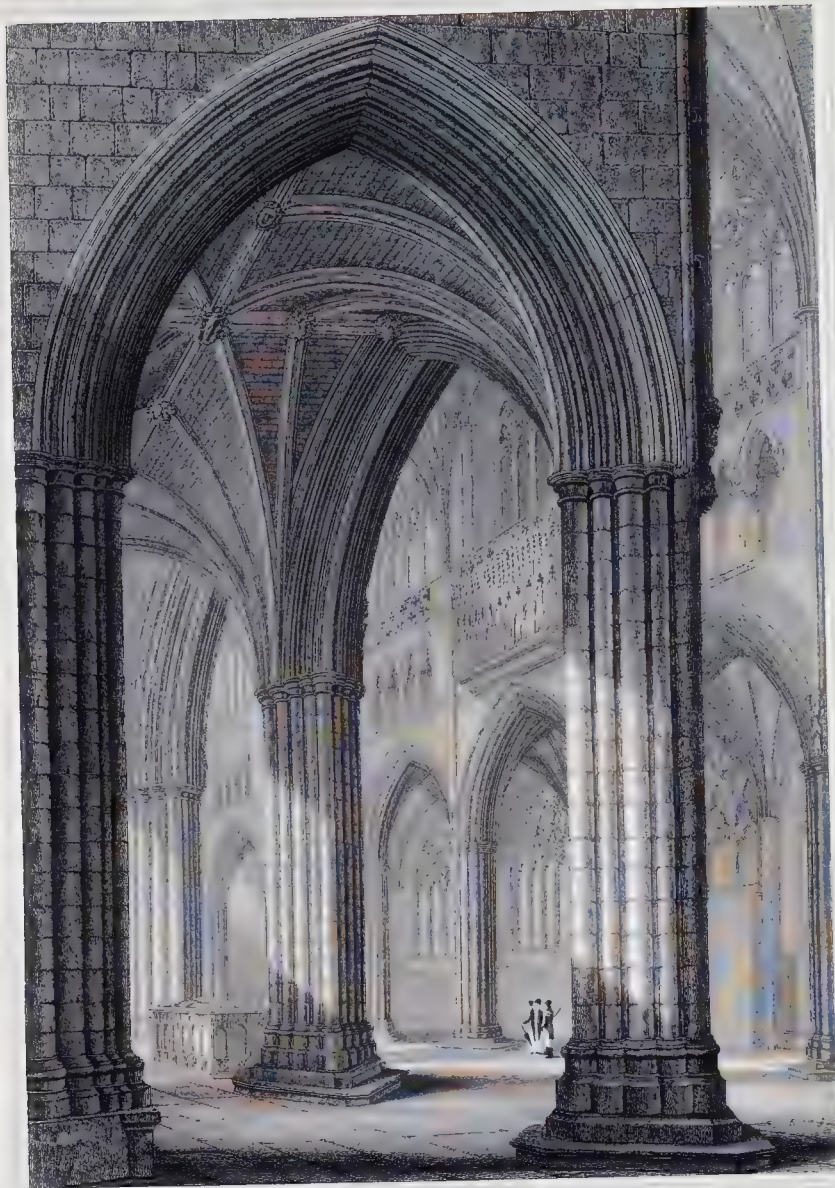












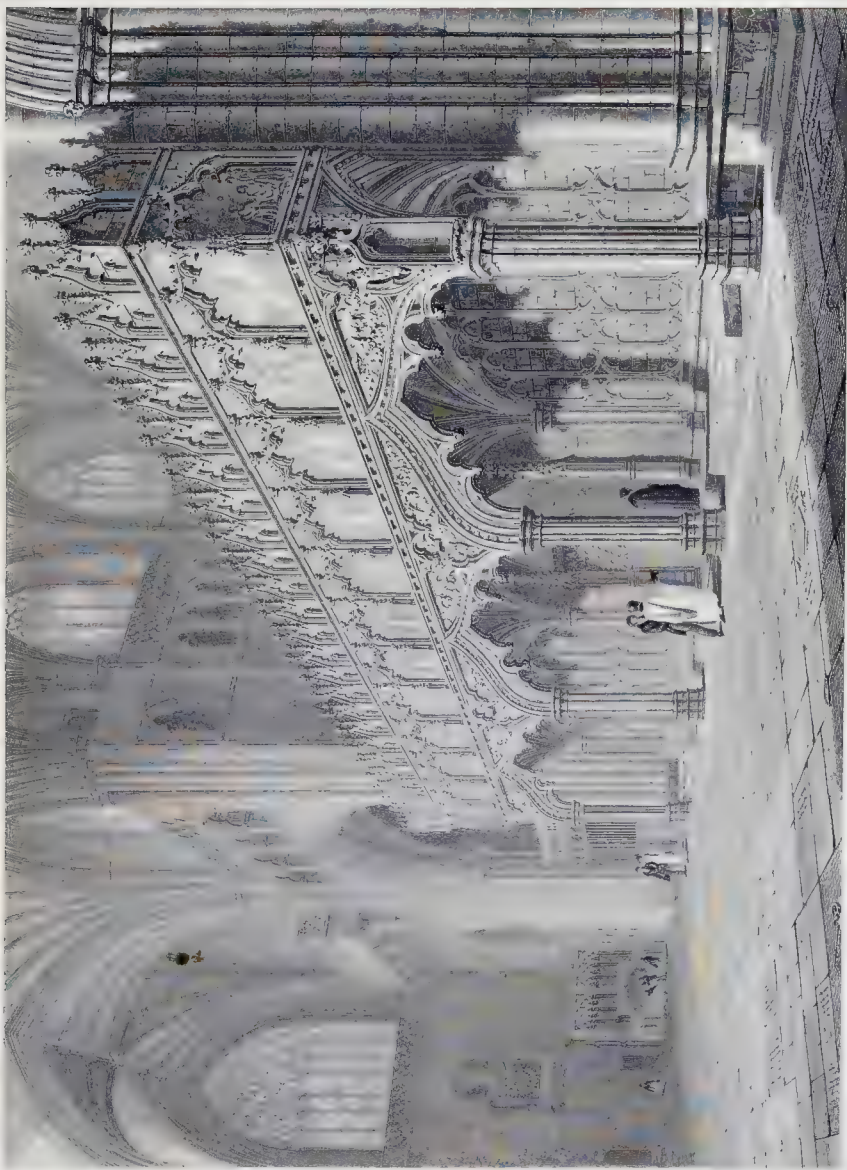














extending one arch eastward beyond the former, and from which ailes, near the middle, branch off two chapels forming a sort of minor transept: at the north-east and south-east angles of the ailes are two small monumental, or chantry chapels; two others of larger dimensions extend to the east of these ailes, of which, both externally and internally, they seem to constitute portions: a Lady Chapel terminates the east end. All these lateral chapels are separated from the other parts of the church, by open screens of varied design. Immediately against the wall of the south tower, on the outside, is a vaulted room, or chapel, similar in situation to an arched passage, called the *Slyp*, at Winchester, and adjoining it is a spacious Chapter-House. Such are the horizontal subdivisions, and such the component parts of the whole church: for its cloister is entirely removed. As the usual entrance is from the west, we again return to that end, and shall endeavour to point out and discriminate all the prominent features and architectural characteristics of the interior. The *Nave* is grand and spacious: its lofty arched vaulting, covered with a profusion of bold ribs and elaborate bosses, attracts and leads the eye from one extremity of the church to the other; the subdivisions next merit attention, and command admiration. They consist of seven high and broad arches on each side, resting on clustered columns, with a low triforium above, and that crowned by a series of large, florid windows. A general view of the Nave is given in PLATE VI.⁶⁴; whilst two arches, with the aile and clere-story windows, the minstrel gallery, the clustered columns, triforium, and ribs of the groined roof, are accurately delineated, in elevation, in PLATE VIII. Another picturesque view, across the nave from the south transept, shewing the groining and arching of the south aile, is given in PLATE VII. In these delineations, and in those of PLATE XII. and PLATE XIX. the several parts of the Nave are described in a

⁶⁴ Whilst we find so much to gratify the eye and mind in the original architecture of this noble Nave, we cannot but lament the manner in which it is fitted up, coloured, and neglected. The greater part of the area is occupied by two masses of old pews, the columns are coloured of a dark hue, and the walls are bedaubed with yellow, white, and other tints of discolouration. Instead of a uniform, simple, and appropriate stone colour, which would gratify the sight, and give character and expression to the scene, we are distracted and offended with incongruous hues and slovenly patchwork.

language which the Englishman and the foreigner, the architect and the amateur, can alike understand. PLATE XII. shews the highly-enriched and fanciful style in which the windows are adorned with tracery; and PLATE XIX. displays some of the elegant Brackets and Bosses which are placed at the springing of the arches, and on the longitudinal rib of the roof. Whilst the western end of the Nave is bounded and adorned by the large and beautiful window already noticed, the east end is terminated by the fine organ screen, represented in elevation, PLATE X., and more fully displayed in PLATE IX.

On the north side of the nave, projecting from the clere-story, is that singular example of ancient art called the *Minstrel's Gallery*, of which Elevations are given in PLATES VIII. and XVII. It rises from a bracket cornice, and displays, in front, a series of twelve quatrefoil-headed niches, in which stand as many figures of angels playing upon musical instruments of different kinds. The niches are separated from each other by pilaster buttresses surmounted by pinnacles, each of which rises from an embattled capping. Every niche has a groined soffite, and a pyramidal canopy, ornamented with a pannelled trefoil, and a crocketed finial: the wall behind, to the upper cornice, is diapered with quatrefoils. The instruments occur in the following order, commencing from the west, but several are broken.

1. Cittern, played by the hand; on this a bridge is distinctly visible.
2. Bag-pipes. 3. Wind instrument, but broken. 4. Violin, played by a bow, and having four indents for strings. 5. A Harp. 6. Broken, but evidently a Wind instrument, probably a Trumpet. 7. Another Wind instrument, broken. 8. A keyed instrument, probably an Organ. 9. A Cittern with four strings. 10. Broken, apparently a Pipe. 11. A Tambourine, exactly similar to those now in use, with a double row of gingles. 12. Broken, but appears to have been either a Cittern or a Guitar. On each return is the figure of another angel, within a similar niche, but without any instrument. Most of these figures are in flowing drapery, but two or three appear naked to the waist: the ninth figure has a necklace. All the sculpture has been richly gilt and painted, as may plainly be seen from the general passage of communication on the opposite side of the clere-story.

By whom, or for what purpose this gallery was erected is unknown, but

from the appellation attached to it, we may presume that a band of musicians was stationed here on extraordinary occasions of sacerdotal pomp and minstrelsy. The design and character of the sculpture, and the forms of the different instruments may be referred to Edward the Third's reign; and this conjecture derives strength from the circumstance of the clustered columns, which are carried up on each side of this compartment to support the main groining, being based upon niches which are upheld and supported by the heads and hands of a King and a Queen, whose features bear no inconsiderable resemblance to the known representations of Edward the Third and his consort, Philippa⁵⁵: these also have been gilt and painted.

The characteristics of the *Transept* are displayed in PLATES IX. and X., the former of which shews the east side of the northern wing in perspective, whilst the latter represents the elevation of the whole eastern side of the southern wing. By PLATE X. we see that the inner roof of this transept ranges with those of the nave and choir,—that a gallery, sustained by groined brackets, is constructed to form a passage of communication round the tower, from the triforium of the choir to that of the nave—that a lofty narrow arch is opened in the east wall of the tower, and that another arch communicates with the south aisle of the choir. In the upper story of the south tower is the belfry. The opposite, or northern part of the transept corresponds in almost all its general features with that just described.—In the *North Tower* we meet with two extraneous objects, demanding notice: these are an ancient *Clock*, seen in PLATE X., and the *Great Bell*. The *Clock* merits particular attention both from its remote age, and from the peculiarity of its mechanism. It was constructed on the now-exploded principle of Astronomy which regarded the earth as the centre of the universe, and it shews the hour of the day, and the age of the moon. On the face, or dial, which is about seven feet in diameter, are two circles: one marked from

⁵⁵ See the more eastern Compartment of the Nave in PLATE VIII.; and the Heads and Niches more at large in PLATE XIX. Nos. 8 and 11. The gallery opens from the roof of the north aisle by a flat arch: the blank panneling above it, as shewn in PLATE VIII. corresponds with the tracery of the opposite window in the clere-story; and that shewn, in shadow, over the inner doorway of the north porch, is of similar design to the opposite window in the south aisle.

1 to 30 for the moon's age; the other figured from I. to XII. twice over, for the hours. In the centre is fixed a semi-globe, representing the earth, round which a smaller ball, the moon, painted half white and half black, revolves monthly, and by turning upon its axis shews the varying phases of the luminary which it represents. Between the two circles is a third ball, representing the sun, with a fleur-de-lis, which points to the hours as it daily revolves round the earth. Some additional works were added in the year 1760, to shew the minutes, which are painted in a circle over the ancient dial. This machine is wound up daily: the hours are struck upon the Great Bell. This Clock has been generally regarded as the gift of Bishop Courtenay; yet the case is doubtful, as there are some entries in the Fabric rolls which, without any apparent violation of probability, may be referred to that machine. Should this assumed connection be the fact, it will then appear that the Clock must have been constructed upwards of one hundred years before the above prelate was in possession of the See, namely, in the latter years of Edward the Third.

From the Patent rolls of the 11th of Edward the Second, which are mentioned in the account of the organ, it is evident that there was a Clock in this Church in 1317.—Our next notice is from the Fabric roll of 1372-73, in which some expenses concerning the Clock occur, and that this latter was the very machine now under consideration, may be inferred from a remarkable entry in the roll of 1376-77, in which the sum of 119s. 9d. is set down within a quarter of a year for expenses, "*circa Cameram in boreali turre pro Horologio quod vocatur Clock de novo construendam*:" the whole charge in that roll, *novæ Cameræ pro Horologio*," is 10l. 6s. 5½d.⁶⁶—The

⁶⁶ Among various other charges in the Fabric rolls concerning this Clock are the following: In 1377-78, John Gyfford was paid 1s. 6d. for repairing it:—in 1391-92, a further expense was incurred of 3s. 0½d.:—in 1395-96, for mending the Clock, 6d.:—in 1399-400, ditto 4s. 9d.:—in 1402-3, ditto, 20s.:—in 1403-4, ditto repairs, 5s. 4d.:—in 1405-6, ditto, 4s. 8d.:—in 1407-8, ditto, 52s. 4d.:—in 1423-24, the sum of 73s. 4d. was paid to John Budde, painter, of Exeter, (the same person who painted the *nodî*), for painting the *new Clock*. In the roll of 1424-25 are the following entries: Expenses of John Woolston and John Umfray riding with two horses from Exeter to Barnstaple, there to seek *Roger Clockmaker* for mending the Clock, viz. going, remaining there, and returning with Roger aforesaid, and his horse, for three days, 5s. 3d.; for the hire of two

rude, though strong, workmanship of the present Clock, its general design, and the appearance of antiquity which it possesses, seem more particularly to connect themselves with the above reign, than with the more advanced period of Bishop Courtenay's time.

The famous *Great Bell* of Exeter, called the *Peter Bell*, which is fixed in the very upper part of the north tower, is another of the reputed gifts of Bishop Courtenay; yet there are circumstances on record which render such a conclusion doubtful. That there were several Bells here as early as Edward the Second's reign is evident from the Fabric Rolls. In the roll of 1286, is an entry of 2s. for expenses about the Bell called *Walter*, and the other Bells: there is also a like charge for hanging the two Bells called *Bockerel* and *Chauncel*, and of 2d. for a Bell called *Germacyn*. In the roll of 1319-20, a charge of 2s. 6d. is entered for iron work about a great Bell called *Jesus*:—in that of 1323-24, is set down 21d. towards the repairs of the Bell called *Mary* and the *Base*:—in that of 1389-90, the sum of 10d. is entered for 36 lbs. of brass for *St. Mary's Bell*, in the north tower:—in that of 1396-97, the sum of 7s. 4d. for a clapper to *St. Mary's Bell*; and a further small sum for 4½lbs. of iron employed about the *Trinity Bell*:—and in that of 1413-14, for the clapper of the *Jesus Bell*, 13s. 6d. In the roll of 1318-19, the sum of 12d. is charged for repairing the iron work of two Bells in St. Paul's tower,—“*in ferramentis pro campanis in turre S^{ci}. Pauli*:—in that of 1351-52, is a charge of 6s. for mending the *Peter Bell*:—in that of 1399-400, is an entry of 15d. for repairing the four Bells in the north tower: and in that of 1452-53, another of xx d. “*in una banderick pro Maxima Campana in Campanile Boreali*”⁵⁷. Whether the latter passage alludes or not to the Great Bell said to have been given by Bishop Courtenay, there are no means of ascertaining; but Mr. Oliver, in noticing it, remarks “that although the date, 1453, was twenty-five years before Courtenay was

horses for the said three days, 2s.; the expenses of Roger Clockmaker and John Umfray riding back from Exeter to Barnstaple, for two days, with the expenses of the said John from Barnstaple to Exeter again, 17½d.—In the roll of 1429-30, a charge of 20s. is entered for mending the Clock; and in that of 1434-35, of 2s. for further repairs.

⁵⁷ “Some Remarks,” &c. by Bishop Lyttelton.

made Bishop, yet precisely in that year he was appointed Archdeacon of Exeter, "and, perhaps, on that occasion may have offered such valuable presents⁵⁸."

Godwin states, that Bishop Courtenay completed the north tower at a great expense, and likewise furnished it with the present Great Bell,—"*nolâ prægrandi instruxit*,"—the weight of which, he continues, is so immense, that the exertions of a multitude of men are necessary in ringing it⁵⁹. In contradiction to this, Bishop Lyttelton remarks, that what Godwin asserts, about Courtenay finishing the tower, can only allude to his "heightening it to receive the Great Bell,"—which, according to a tradition long current at Landaff, "was brought from that city to Exeter, in the time of Bishop Courtenay, in exchange for five other Bells, it being styled the *Peter Bell* before its removal to Exeter." Browne Willis states the tradition more at large:—speaking of the south-western tower of Landaff Cathedral, he says, "At about forty yards distance from this tower, south-west from the Church, stood heretofore an old tower, which, as appears from the ruins, was forty-two feet square.—In it, as 'tis reported, there formerly hung a very large Bell, called *St. Peter's Bell*, which being taken down by Jasper, Duke of Bedford, was conveyed to Exeter, and there exchanged for five Bells, which were hung up in Jasper's tower⁶⁰. The latter tower forms the north-west angle of Landaff Cathedral, and it is a curious circumstance, as corroborative of the tradition, that it was built in the very year, viz. 1484, in which the Great Bell is reputed to have been given to Exeter by Bishop Courtenay. The inference drawn by Lyttelton is, that the expense of "transporting" this Bell to Exeter, and of "raising the tower to increase the sound," was defrayed by Courtenay. The upper story of the north tower has certainly been altered, and pointed windows introduced; the battlements and turrets also are of a much later period than the lower parts: this work appears to have been effected by Courtenay, who likewise built an octagonal cupola (surmounted

⁵⁸ "History of Exeter," p. 64.

⁵⁹ "De Præsulibus," p. 234; edit. 1743.

⁶⁰ "Survey of the Cathedral of Landaff," p. 4, edit. 1719. Jasper was a son of Owen Tudor, by Queen Catherine, the widow of Henry the Fifth. The Cathedral at Landaff, like that at Exeter, is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, and the Chapter always meet on St. Paul's day.

by a spire), upon the summit of the tower, and in that cupola the Great Bell was originally hung. But in consequence of an order of Chapter, made on the 25th of April, 1752, the spire and cupola were taken down, and the Bell placed lower in the tower, and so *fixed* within a frame-work of massive timber, that it cannot now be rung⁶¹.

We learn from the Acts of Chapter, that the *Peter Bell* was *crazed* on the 5th of November, 1611⁶²; most probably from having been rung with too much violence in commemorating the discovery of the Gunpowder Plot. It was re-cast, as appears by the inscription, in 1676. Izacke, who was then living, states its weight to be 12,500 lbs. Assuming that to be correct, it is heavier than any bell in England, except the *Great Tom* of Christ Church, Oxford, which weighs 17,000 lbs⁶³. The diameter of the Peter

⁶¹ In the very singular view of *Exmouth Haven*, engraved for Lysons's "Devonshire," vol. ii. from a chart drawn in the reign of Henry the Eighth (now preserved in the British Museum), Exeter Cathedral is delineated with a spire on each of its towers. That on the south tower, (which, from the angles of the indents cut into the stone work, may be presumed to have been about forty-five feet in height), was taken down previously to 1618, as may be inferred from the plan, or rather bird's-eye view, of Exeter, published in that year, in Braun's "*Civitates Orbis terrarum*," in which the spire on the north tower only is represented.

⁶² In the Acts of Chapter, of February 15th, 1611-12, it was ordered, that the Peter Bell, "*crazed*" on the 5th of the preceding November, "should be new cast at the charge of the Church:"—and on the 13th of April, 1612, it was likewise ordered, "that the Peter Bell should be re-cast by Mr. John Bridall, in the workhouse of the Church, or in Mr. Deane's yard, with such additions of metal as should be convenient." These orders, however, were not carried into effect till the year 1676, when the Bell was, at length, re-cast with the following inscription:—"EX DONO PETRI COVRTENAY EPISCOPI ANNO DOM. 1484. PLEBS PATRIÆ PLAVDIT DVM PATREM PLENIVS AVDIT. RENOVAT. EX IMPENSIS DECANI ET CAPITVLI EXON ANNO DOMINI 1676. OPER. THO. PERDVE."

⁶³ The *Great Tom* of *Lincoln* weighs 9,894 lbs. and the *Great Bell* of *St. Paul's*, London, 8,400 lbs. But the weight of the English Bells, when compared with those in the *Ivanovskaya* belfry at Moscow, in Russia, rank but low in the scale, and still lower in comparison with that styled the *Tsar Kolokol*, or the King of Bells. The latter, which is better known in this country by the name of the *Great Bell* of *Moscow*, has generally been stated to weigh 432,000 lbs. but its real weight, according to the Russian inscription recorded on it, when it was re-cast in 1734, is no more than 10,000 poods, or 360,000 lbs. English weight. This immense Bell was once suspended, (though of the enormous weight of 180 tons, as here stated), by means of vast beams and cross beams of timber, over the cavity in which it was cast, and in which it now *stands*, it having

Bell, at the mouth, is six feet three inches; the height is nearly four feet eight inches.

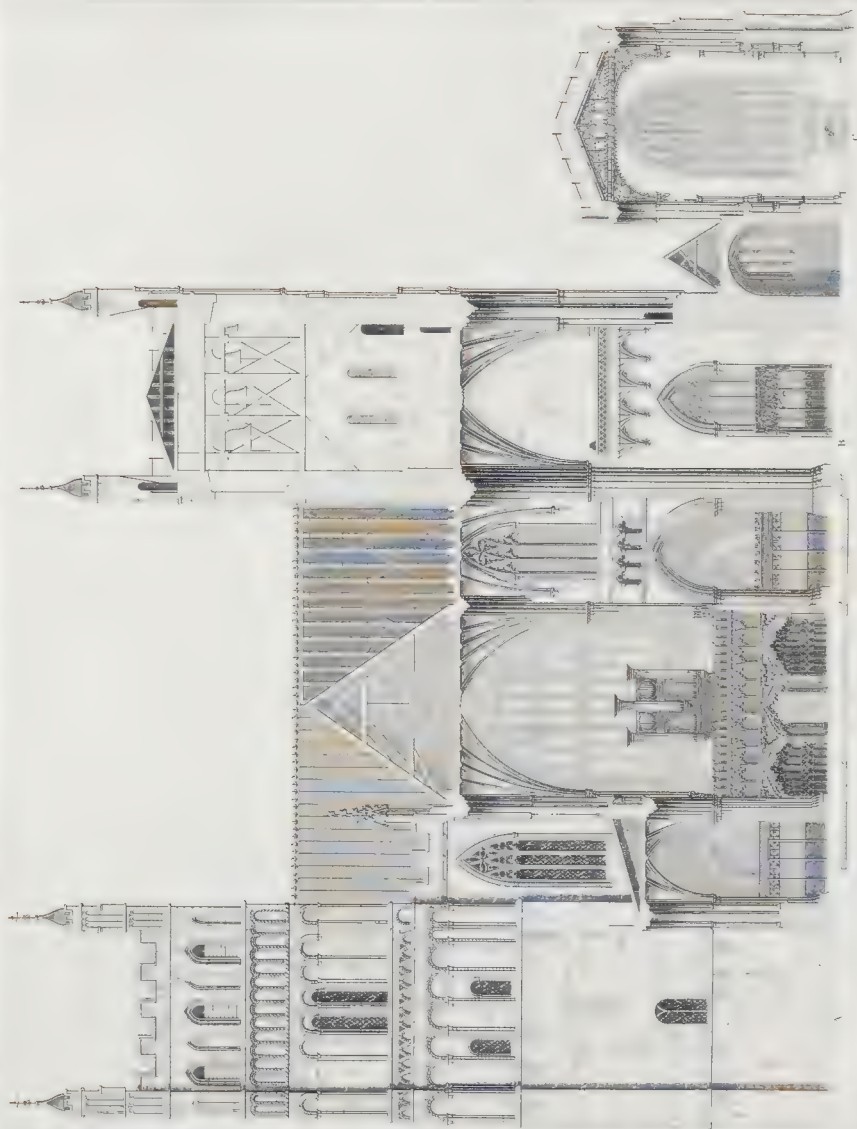
In the *South Tower* are eleven Bells, ten of which are rung in peal. The *Tenor* Bell, which was originally given by Bishop Grandisson, weighs 7552 lbs.⁶¹ and is the largest rung in any peal in England; it was re-cast in 1676, by Perdue, the same person who re-cast the Peter Bell: the tenth Bell, which was also given by Grandisson, was re-cast in 1729. The ringing of the peal occasions a very strong vibration in the walls of the tower.—It is probable that the battlements, and embattled finishings of the turrets of this tower, were the work of Courtenay's time, in order to make the upper parts of both towers correspondent, but the turrets themselves appear to be Norman; each opens to the leads by a semicircular arch, and that on the south-west has a kind of rude cornice, ornamented with blockings of grotesque and human heads. The views over the surrounding country from the leads are very fine, and particularly towards the south, where the river Exe is seen expanding to the sea.

The *Chapels* of *St. Paul* and *St. John Baptist*, which respectively open from the east side of the transept, under high pointed arches, are, in their general form and style of architecture, exactly similar, but the details are varied. A stone *Screen*, consisting of three gracefully-proportioned com-

fallen from its place in consequence of a great fire which consumed the beams on which it hung: in falling, a fragment was broken off its edge, leaving an aperture sufficiently large to admit two men abreast. The diameter of this Bell, at the mouth, is 21 feet 8 inches; its circumference is 21 yards and 2 feet; its height is 17 feet, without including a sort of handle top, of 3 feet more, through which the beams passed for its suspension. The total number of Bells in the Ivanovskaya belfry amounts to thirty-three, of which that called *Bolshoi Kolokol*, or Great Bell, was re-cast in March, 1817, to commemorate the expulsion of the French,—“along with twenty nations,” as the inscription states,—and the consequent peace of Europe, weighs 144,000 lbs. Nine of the other Bells are of the respective weights of 70,000 lbs., 35,595 lbs., 27,930 lbs., 15,750 lbs., 15,575 lbs., 14,700 lbs., 10,565 lbs., 10,500 lbs. and 7,000 lbs.: the rest are smaller.

⁶¹ In the Fabric Roll of 1374 to Easter 1376, is an entry of 13s. for making a clapper to the *Grandisson* Bell, and for 40lbs. of iron for the same; another, of 2d. for carrying the iron towards Colyton, to make the said clapper; and a third of 3d. for the hire of a horse for the carrier. In the roll of 1402-3, the sum of 19s. 2d. is set down for repairing the clappers of the Trinity and Grandisson Bells.









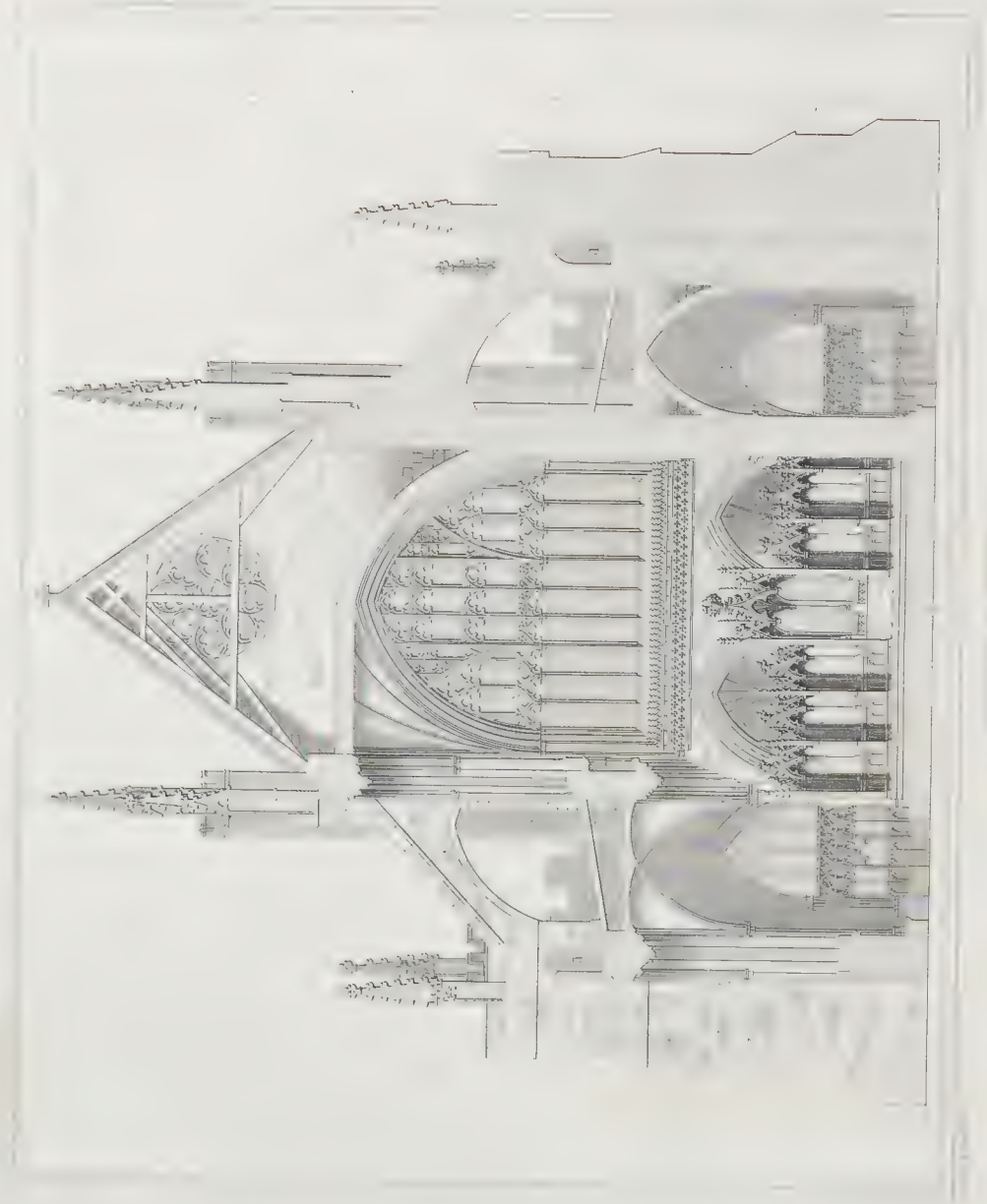


Drawn by H. Ansted from Carter's Drawings

Engraved by Gladwin













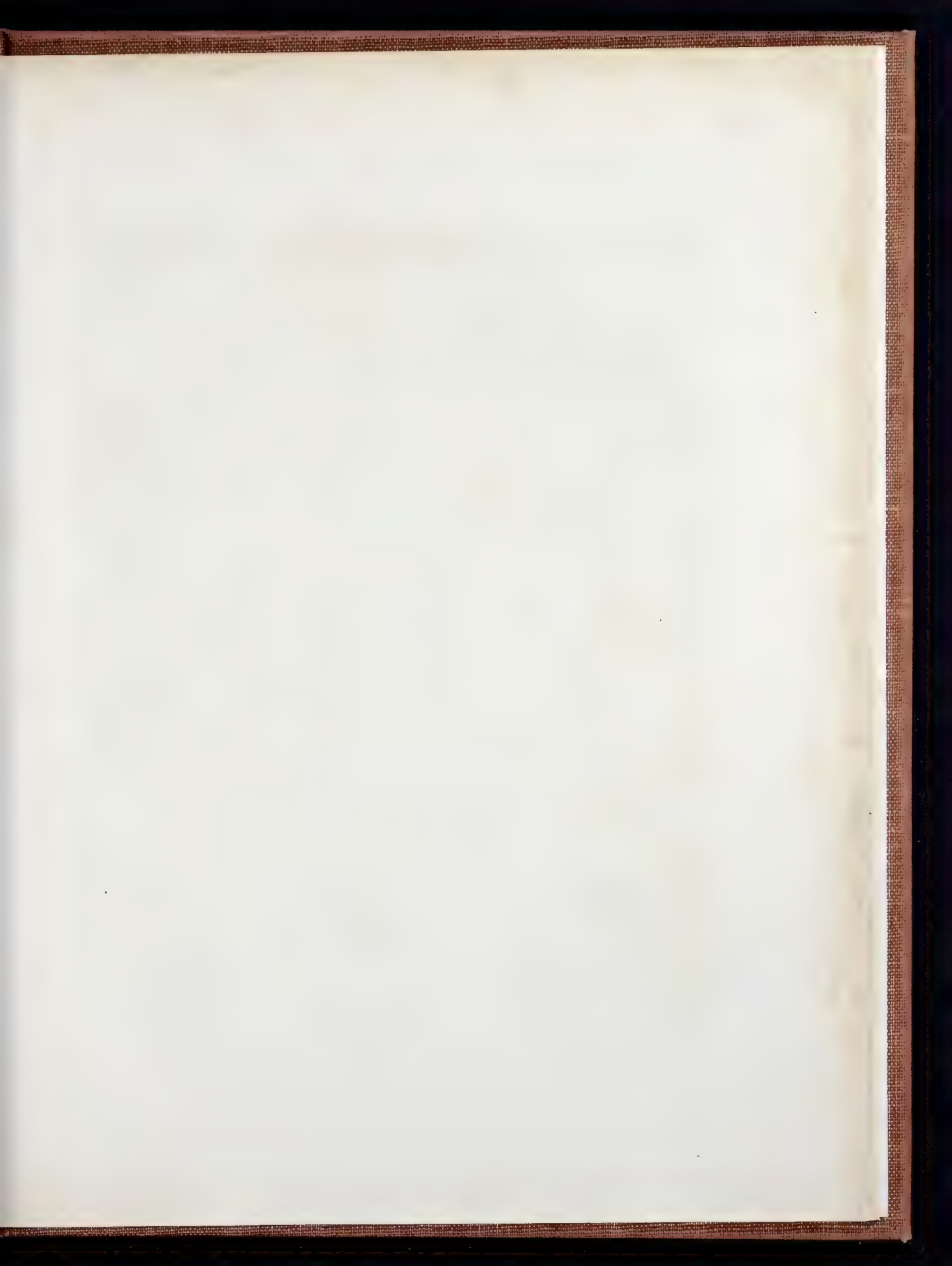










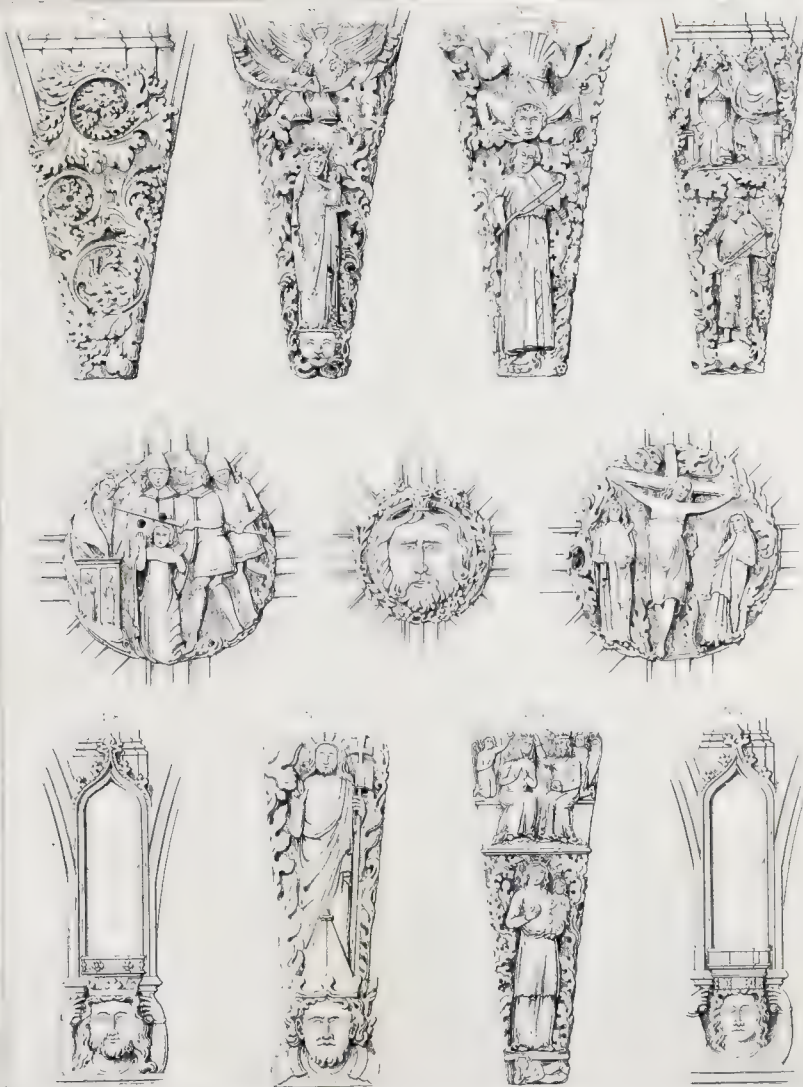








CATHEDRAL ANTIQUITIES



Drawn by C. Moore from sketches by Kayser

Brackets & Bosses *(See Description)*
EXETER CATHEDRAL



partments of pierced tracery, forms the front of each Chapel; the central division includes the door-way, the jambs of which, in St. John's Chapel, are sculptured with fructed vine branches; on the frieze are studded roses. Internally, both chapels exhibit, on the east, a large pointed window (of four lights in the upright, with circles and other tracery, above), and on the north and south, a tall lance-like window of two divisions. Small shafts, single and triplicated, support the ribs of the vaulting, which, at every intersection, has a sculptured boss, chiefly of foliage, but a few are scriptural, and represent St. John pointing to the Lamb, the Crucifixion, &c. Those in St. John's Chapel, in which also is an elegantly-sculptured *Piscina*, are enriched by gilding; but those of St. Paul's Chapel, which are the most elaborate, and among which is St. Paul leaning upon a sword, a Mermaid, and a group of four Heads are left plain. Against the south wall in the latter chapel are cases for the surplices of the lay-vicars, and secondaries.

Wooden gates, of a peculiar but handsome pattern, separate the aisles of the choir from the transept; whilst the choir itself is divided from it by the *Screen, Jubè or rood-loft*⁶⁵, which is of an elegant design, and, most probably, was constructed in the reign of Edward the Third. The lower part consists of an arcade, formed by three wide-spreading ogee arches in front, and two at the ends, which spring from clustered shafts of Purbeck marble. The spandrels, &c. are beautifully sculptured with rich foliage, but the middle compartments have been disfigured by a rose and a thistle, the cumbrous and ungraceful introductions of James the First's time. The side divisions, each of which contains a stone seat, and has recently been ornamented with a back panelling in the Pointed style, were formerly enclosed as Chapels, respectively dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and to St. Nicholas: the central division opens to the choir. The upper part, which has a modern finishing, includes a range of thirteen *Paintings in oil*, upon stone, in arched compartments, representing different events mentioned in the Old and New Testaments⁶⁶.

⁶⁵ See perspective view of the Nave, PLATE VI. and view of the Screen, PLATE IX.

⁶⁶ The subjects are as follow, commencing from the north:—1. The Creation:—2. Adam and Eve in Paradise:—3. The Deluge:—4. The Destruction of Pharaoh and his Host:—5. The Devastation of Solomon's Temple:—6. The Erection of the second Temple:—7. The Angel

These, though both ill drawn and rudely executed, are curious from their antiquity, which is coeval with the screen itself, and also as ranking among the very earliest examples of *oil painting* to be found in this country.

Instead of the rood, or cross, of the times prior to the Reformation, this screen now supports the majestic *Organ*, which, with the exception of that at Haerlam, is the largest and most powerful instrument of the kind in Europe; and its tones, though not so loud, possess greater sweetness than those of the Haerlam organ. It was originally built by John Loosemore⁶⁷, in the years 1664 and 1665, but it has since received many improvements from Shrider⁶⁸, Jordan, and Micheau, and lastly, from H. C. Lincoln, by whom it was rebuilt in 1819, and the dulciana stop added. This Organ consists of three divisions, namely, the great Organ, including the swell, which fronts the nave, the Choir Organ, and the double set of lateral pipes which are affixed to the great columns on each side the screen, at the distance of 25 feet from each other. The compass of the great Organ is from G G to D in alt.: the compass of the swell is from fiddle G to D in alt. Three sets of keys, and two pedals for the lower octave and half, are attached to the great Organ. The largest of the lateral pipes (A A A) is about 23 feet in length, full 4 feet in circumference, and 1 foot 4 inches in

appearing to Zacharius:—8. The Nativity:—9. The Baptism of Christ:—10. The Taking down from the Cross:—11. The Resurrection:—12. The Ascension:—13. The Descent of the Holy Ghost. The most antient paintings in oil which appear to be known are those of King Sebert and Henry the Third, full lengths, in Westminster Abbey.—See Brayley and Neale's "History and Antiquities" of that edifice, vol. ii. p. 278—281.

⁶⁷ Dr. Burney, in his "General History of Music," vol. iii. p. 435, speaking of the time immediately after the Restoration, says, "except Dallans, *Loosemore of Exeter*, Thamar of Peterborough, and Preston of York, scarce a tolerable Organ-builder could be found in the whole kingdom;"—and in his brief notice of Henry Loosemore, B. M. in Rees's "Cyclopædia," he speaks of the former Loosemore, having been a lay singer, or organist, of this cathedral. The following inscription is on his grave-stone in the transept, near the south aisle of the choir:—"Hic jacet spe Resurrectionis Johannes Loosmore, quondam Decano & Capitulo hujus Ecclesiæ Curator fidelissimus: et inter Artifices sui Generis facile Princeps, sit Organum hoc augustum prope situm perpetuum istius Artis et Ingenii Monumentum. Obiit 8^o. Aprilis, An: 1681. Æta. suæ 68."

⁶⁸ Christopher Shrider was paid 200*l*. for repairs and alterations in 1713.

diameter⁶⁹. The Organ-case is of oak, of a rich dark-brown colour, and by no means inelegant in design: its appearance has been much improved by the removal of the pinnacles which formerly surmounted it.

Passing under the organ screen, the visiter enters *the Choir*, which in its architectural design and character assimilates with the nave, both in columns, arches, windows, clere-story, and vaulting; but the arches are of a narrower span than those of the nave, and the upper tiers of windows have only three mullions instead of four each. In the stone screens of the presbytery, the lofty episcopal throne, the triple seats to the south of the altar, the altar screen, and the splendid eastern window above filled with stained glass, this Choir exhibits a series of fine and interesting objects: the interior view of the Choir, PLATE XI. and the Section of the east end, PLATE XIII., serve to illustrate these parts of the edifice. As indicated in the ground plan, PLATE I., the Choir is separated from the aisles by a series of eight arches on each side, one of which, adjoining the organ gallery, is very narrow, and acutely pointed. This may be regarded as a singular feature in the church, and a strange eccentricity, or evidence of imperfect calculation

⁶⁹ The pipes, which are both of metal and of wood, are upwards of 1600 in number, and it is peculiar to this Organ that *all* the metal pipes, (except the ornamental ones within the circular wreaths of the organ-case), are made to play: the metal of which they are composed is of the finest quality that has ever been used in organ work. In the *great Organ* are the following stops:—one stopped diapason, two open diapasons, one double diapason, principal, twelfth, fifteenth, sexquialtera (five ranks), cornet (five ranks), bassoon, and trumpet; in the *swell* are an open diapason, a stopped diapason, principal, cornet, trumpet, and hautboe; and in the *Choir Organ*, a stopped diapason, dulciana, principal, flute, and fifteenth. The principal and flute stops in the latter Organ, and the open diapason in the great Organ, are very fine; and the stops in general so well cover each other, that both the reed stops and the false ones perfectly harmonize.

This Church was most probably provided with an Organ at a very early period. In the Fabric roll of 1286 is a charge of 4s. for work about the *Organs*; and it appears from the Patent rolls of the 11th of Edward II. (anno 1317) that Bishop Stapeldon granted a tenement in Paignton to Robert Fitz-walter, by the service of one penny, and the duty of tolling the bells, and repairing the *Organ* and *Clock* of the Cathedral Church. In the journal of a Tourist from Norwich, who visited Exeter in the summer of 1635, the Organ is described as “rich, delicate, and lofty, and having more additions than any other, and large pipes of an extraordinary length.” Vide Lansdowne MSS. in the British Museum.

on the part of the architect. We can scarcely doubt but that he commenced the renovated work at the east end, (as usual in other cathedrals), influenced probably in some degree by the old foundations, and by a venerated respect to the site of the principal altar, and we must also conclude that it was agreed to preserve the old Norman towers, and form them into a transept. If this had been the determined plan, it would have been easy to divide the space, between the eastern wall and the transept, into seven equal parts, raising a pier at each point of division. There certainly appears a strange incongruity in the present design, as indicated by the plan and section; but we must infer, till we have strong evidence to disprove the fact, that the architect was influenced by some cogent reason—by some powerful local cause. The shape and situation of this narrow compartment are shewn in *PLATE IX.*, in which view the organ has been omitted for the purpose of displaying the architecture. By referring to *PLATE XI.*, the reader may form a correct idea of the architecture of the Choir; as that view displays five divisions on the south side, together with the Bishop's throne, part of the stalls, the groining of the roof, and the screen work between the choir and aisle. The *Throne*, a design of unusual richness and elegance, rises to a great height, and is formed by an enclosed seat or pew below, from the four angles of which ascend four buttresses supporting a mass of pinnacles, crockets, and finials. These are all wrought in a kind of open work, and as clustered together form a sort of acute pyramidal crown, or triple mitre⁷⁰. The whole of this throne is of wood.

At the southern extremity of the Choir, against the altar screen, is a series of three *Stone Stalls*, or *sedelia*, with seats rising one above another, and surmounted by lofty, rich, open canopies. Four insulated slender columns, resting on small couchant lions at the front of the seats, serve to support one side of the elaborate canopy, whilst the other side is sustained by buttresses rising out of the back wall. The supporting columns of the middle

⁷⁰ In the annexed view the artist has shewn, on the front of the throne, a series of pannels and arch mouldings, as it was most probably finished in that mode originally.

compartment are of gilt brass: an octangular canopy crowns each seat, above which is another triangular canopy, and over that a cluster of buttresses and pinnacles, profusely enriched with crockets and finials. These splendid seats were intended for the celebrant, the deacon, and the subdeacon, during certain festivals of the Roman Catholic liturgy⁷¹. Westward of these seats is a small *Piscina* of singular form.

The eastern end of the Presbytery is terminated by a modern *Stone Screen*, extending the whole width of the Choir, and executed, as already stated, by Mr. John Kendall. It consists of a series of seven canopied niches, the central one of which is more lofty, and elaborate in sculpture than those of the sides. This central compartment forms an enriched back-ground and canopy to the altar table. The general design of this screen, the forms of the two low arches behind, the window above, and circular window in the gable, with the forms of the flying buttresses, the arches of the ailes, and screens to the chapels, are shewn in PLATE XIII.

The chantry *Chapels* of *St. Andrew* and *St. James*, which branch off from about the middle of the choir ailes, have already been noticed as the presumed terminations of the original ailes of the choir; and the staircase, and upper vaulting in each still exhibit vestiges of antient workmanship and sculpture, but the lower parts, which constitute the Chapels, have been entirely altered into the Pointed style⁷². Each chapel opens from its respective aisle by a high-pointed arch, the mouldings of which are boldly sculptured, and rise from small columns. The entrance screens are of wood, ornamented with pierced tracery-work, &c., and are surmounted by a row of small Angels in relief, each having one hand upon an intermediate flower, (probably intended for the Rose of Sharon), and in the other holding an inscribed label. The interiors of both chapels are nearly alike, and consist of two divisions, the cross springers rising from clustered shafts;—but in *St. Andrew's Chapel*,

⁷¹ Respecting the original design and appropriation of such triple seats, there is an elaborate essay in the *Archæologia*, vol. xi.

⁷² The vaulted chamber in *St. James's Chapel*, to the south, is used as a depository for the archives of the Registrar; that in *St. Andrew's Chapel*, to the north, is called the Exchequer room, and contains the archives of the Dean and Chapter.

in addition to the two recessed windows on the east, there is a large northern window. In each Chapel, against the columns on the east side are two *Piscinas*, with credences; those in St. James's Chapel are the most elegant.

The eastern extremity of this Cathedral is formed by the *Lady Chapel*, which is of light and elegant architecture, and has been restored into nearly its original beauty since the removal of the Library which was so injudiciously placed here during the Protectorate. A modern screen of stonework, pierced into three divisions of correspondent tracery, separates this Chapel from the ambulatory behind the altar: over it is a rather low-pointed arch, and in the wall above the latter a sort of half window, extending to the vaulting. Side piers and clustered columns, the small shafts of which are mostly of Purbeck marble, highly polished, divide the interior into three compartments, and likewise sustain the groins. The first, or westernmost division, opens by a high-pointed arch on each side to the Chapels of St. Magdalene and St. Gabriel; but the lower space, between the piers, is closed by the sumptuous monuments of the Bishops Stafford and Brouncker. In the second division, on each side, under a large window adorned with varied tracery, are two high-pointed arched recesses, within which, on the south, are the ancient effigies of Bishop Bartholomew and Bishop Simon de Apuliâ; and on the north, those of Judge Doderidge and his Lady, all which have been removed hither from other parts of the edifice. In the third division, under the southern window, the tracery of which is wrought differently from the others, is a most beautifully-designed *Doorway*, (which originally opened to the vestry), three graduated stone *Seats*, and a double *Piscina* and credence. The seats and piscina, which have small pointed arches in front, rising from slender shafts of Purbeck marble, are surmounted by pyramidal canopies richly crocketed, including circles. Mullions and tracery, wrought into various forms, occupy more than half the great east window, which, in the lower part, consists of seven divisions, or days. Below it, over the altar place, is a handsome façade, chiefly of modern workmanship, in the Pointed style, which includes a trefoil-headed niche, in which originally stood a statue of our Lady, and an arcade of four correspondent arches, on each side, extending to the walls. The arches are

separated from each other by small buttresses, &c., and the whole is crowned by a range of pyramidical canopies, richly ornamented with crockets and finials. Fragments of the antient work, and likewise of the Virgin's head and hand, which had been gilt and painted, were found closed up within the antient niche, on the removal of the Library: from the former most of the new sculpture was designed. Strong ribs, wrought with boldly-indented mouldings, support the vaulting, which exhibits numerous *Bosses*, principally of foliage, but including, in the centre of the western division, a fine head of our Saviour: the four contiguous *nodi* are sculptured with the emblems of the Evangelists⁷³.

On the south side of St. John's Tower, as shewn in the ground plan, is the *Chapter-House*, (now also occupied as the Library of the Dean and Chapter), the west front of which ranges with the west side of the transept. This very handsome and well-proportioned apartment forms a parallelogram of 75 feet by 30 feet, including the vestibule, or passage, which opens to the Cloister green, and in the south-west angle of which is a staircase leading both to the gallery and to the roof. From the interior view, *PLATE XVIII.*, it will be clearly seen, that the architecture, as stated in page 97, is of different eras;—the lower part being of Henry the Third's time, and the superstructure of that of Henry the Sixth, whilst the curious oaken ceiling, (which is somewhat in the style of some College Halls), is a few years posterior in date to the latter reign. The walls on each side are separated into four compartments by clustered, attached columns, which are crowned by elegantly-formed niches, and give support to the arched brackets of the ceiling. All the basement is hidden by the wainscot cases of the library; immediately above which, in each compartment, are two deeply-recessed arcade arches, springing from clustered shafts of Purbeck marble, the capitals of which are finely sculptured with foliage; the mouldings are numerous and boldly wrought. These arches, and likewise the contiguous walls and columns, to the height of the first row of capitals, are evidently of a much

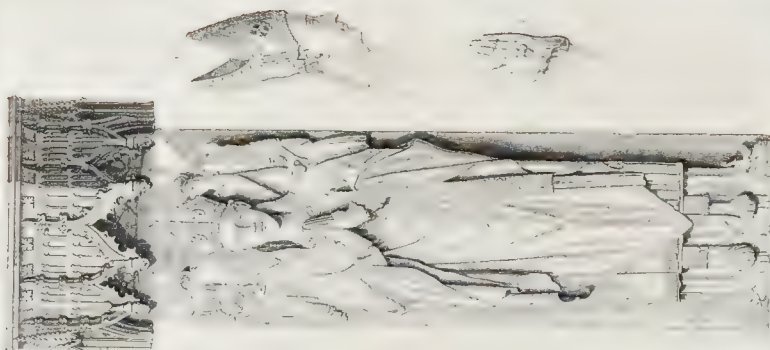
⁷³ Some few years ago it was intended that this Chapel should be fully repaired and fitted up for Divine Service; and we cannot but lament that lukewarm supineness which has suffered the preparations to be discontinued.

earlier period than Bishop Lacy's work, which includes the spacious windows on each side;—but of those, or of the great east window erected by Bishop Nevyll, it is unnecessary to say more, as they are so distinctly delineated in the accompanying print. The ceiling, which rises obliquely from the side walls, is supported by five principal transom beams, the interval over which is occupied by pierced open work, and in the centre is a demi-angel sustaining a shield of arms⁷⁴. Each compartment between the transoms is separated, by cross timbers, into thirty-two divisions, and painted to represent panelled tracery,—the ground being azure, and the outlines white and red. There is likewise a central star in gold in every division; the carved foliage at the intersection of the cross timbers is also gilt, except in one instance, in the second division from the west, in which a sorrowful human face, painted in its proper colours, is seen peering from amidst the foliage. Many minute ornaments, with carved rosettes, expanded leaves, shields of arms, &c. appear on the transoms and side panneling. In the niches were formerly statues of minor prophets, as Osee, Amos, Jonas, and others, some of the cramps for sustaining which still remain. At the west end is a stone *Screen* and gallery, designed in 1821, in conformity to the Pointed style, by Mr. John Kendall, who also constructed the chimney-piece: in the middle is the entrance doorway, which opens under a high-pointed arch. The outer entrance towards the Cloisters is of the time of Henry the Third. The *Library* is arranged in classes, and contains between seven and eight thousand volumes; there are also a few rare manuscripts⁷⁵.

⁷⁴ Among the arms are those of Bishop Lacy, viz. azure, three shovellers' heads, erased, argent; and of Bishop Bothe, viz. argent, three boars heads, erased, erect, sable; in chief, a label of three, gules.

⁷⁵ Bishop Lyttelton mentions two inventories of the jewels, vestments, books, &c. of this Church, the earliest of which, taken in 1327, 2d. Edward III. contains the title and first word of every book then in the Library, and the number, he remarks, "is considerable, especially as this was a period when learning was at a very low ebb." From the second inventory, taken in anno 1506, it appears that the Library, which adjoined to the Cloisters, was then copiously furnished with books, and among them "were five printed tracts upon the *Decretals*."—In the Fabric roll of 1412-13, a considerable expense is mentioned for *Chains* to secure the books in the Library, and in the same record it is stated, that Wm. Hayford, and Richard his man, were employed in sewing and binding the books, and that 67 books were sewed,—the former received

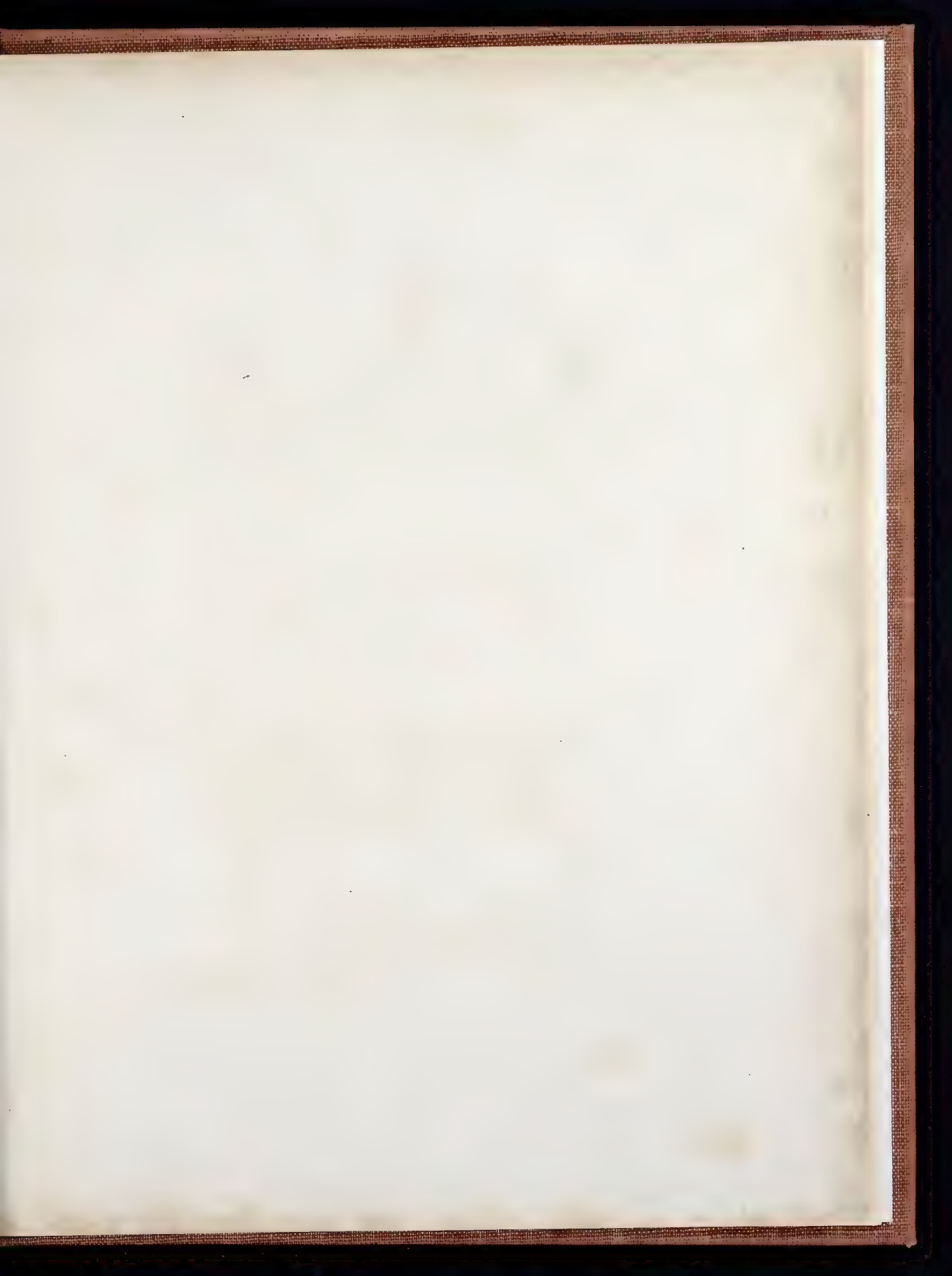


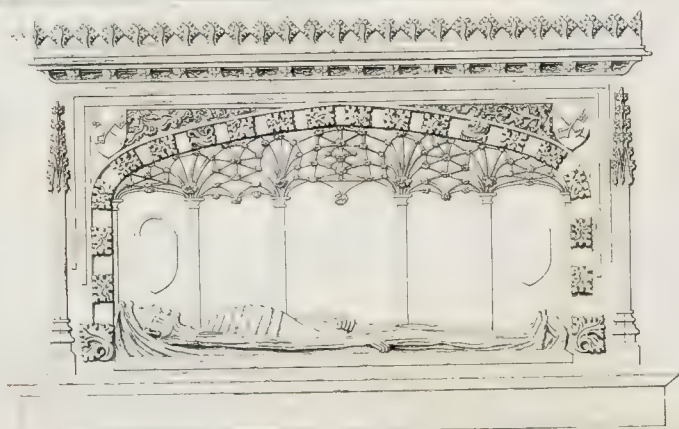




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DESCRIPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL MONUMENTS.

THE SEPULCHRAL MEMORIALS in this Cathedral are very numerous, and many excite particular interest, not only as records of departed greatness and virtuous renown, but also as illustrating the decorative arts and costume of former ages. In the Monumental Chapels, there is a general elegance of design and a richness of sculpture which command admiration, however, in some respects the ornamental parts may have been too profusely lavished;—and in the Monuments connected with them, we behold vestiges of a splendour of decoration which strikingly exemplifies both the taste and the munificence of our forefathers.

In the South tower, against the eastern wall, is an ugly and cumbrous Monument, erected in 1568, at the instance of Hoker (when Chamberlain of this city), thus inscribed: "*Leofricus, the first Bysshoppe of Exeter lyeth here.*" But this assertion is contrary to fact; for Leofric directed that his remains should be interred in his own chapel, and it is expressly declared, in an ancient manuscript account of this Church, preserved in the Bodleian Library, that he was buried in the crypt,—"*in crypta ejusdem ecclesie, scilicet, Exon.*" Now the only *Crypt* belonging to this edifice is the small vaulted chamber, (occupied as the Bishop's wine cellar), under the chapel of St. James, and consequently, as Mr. Oliver has inferred, that must have

6*l.* for his labour, and his man 36*s.* 8*d.* In the roll of 1413-14, is a charge of 13*s.* 8*d.* for 28 chains for the books in the Library;—and in that of 1435-36, the sum of 6*s.* 8*d.* is entered as paid to Richard Horige, the Annivellar, "*pro custodia Librarii.*"—the roll of the following year also records the payment of a similar sum to the same person as Librarian.—Leland, in his Itinerary, (vol. iii. p. 48, edit. 1744), notices a few of the manuscripts, among which are three by Roger Bacon, viz. "*De Aspectibus Lunæ ad alios planetas;*" "*De Victoria Christi contra Anticristum;*" and "*De copia vel inopia cujuscunque hominis ex Nativitate ex horis solis in 12. signis.*" Not either of these are mentioned in Watts's "*Bibliotheca Britannica.*"—Considerable additions appear to have been made to this collection about the year 1657, when the Lady Chapel was converted into a Library at the expense of Dr. Robert Vilvaïne. In 1676, Dr. Edw. Cotton, Treasurer of this Church, bequeathed 377 folios, 216 quartos, and 609 octavos, to this Library; which was further augmented by the Rev. Humphry Smith, of Dartmouth, in Sept. 1708, and by Mr. Archdeacon Borscough, of Totnes, in July, 1709.

been the actual place of Leofric's interment. It is evidently of an ancient date, but has been subjected to alterations: on one side was a semicircular-arched window, now closed up, in place of which three small lance-head windows have been introduced; the door-way is also comparatively modern. Over this crypt, in St. James's Chapel, is an elegant mural monument, which was probably erected in Henry the Fifth's reign, and which, without any violation of probability, may be regarded as having been then raised to Leofric's memory; for in the Fabric Roll of 1418-19, is entered a charge of *xxd.*—"pro Scripturâ Lapidis Dñi Leofrici primi Ecclie. Exon. Epi'."—There is not, however, at this time, any inscription remaining; but as all the enriched sculpture has been most deplorably mutilated, we may conclude that the same fanatics who committed that devastation, destroyed, also, the inscribed stone. This Monument consists of a cinquefoil-headed pointed arch (rising from small columns), flanked by buttress turrets, and surmounted by a pyramidal canopy, of which the crockets and finial are very finely and boldly sculptured. In the pediment, within an oval, is a figure of our Saviour, seated, in low relief; and in the side spandrels are Angels offering incense. Grouped pinnacles surmount the buttress turrets, each of which is divided into three stages, by pannelled niches, canopied, and including six figures, in bas-relief, of different Saints and Bishops. On each point of the cinquefoil is a human head; the uppermost are crowned, and are supposed to represent St. Edward the Confessor and Queen Editha; the others (one of which is of modern sculpture) are ecclesiastics.

On the South side of the choir, near the upper steps, under an aperture in the wall, is the large and antient tomb assigned to *Bishop Chichester*, who died in 1155. The covering slab, which is of Purbeck marble, seven feet four inches in length, appears to have been inlaid with an engraved brass, representing a bust of the deceased, with the mitre.—A Knight of this family, traditionally called Sir Arthur, the Bishop's brother, is commemorated by a free-stone *Effigy*, armed cap-a-pie, lying, cross-legged, under a flattened arch in the south aisle. He wears a casque and a hood of mail, and has a large sword and shield: on the latter the Chichester arms were formerly visible.

In the Lady Chapel, under the second arch in the south wall, is the curious monument of *Bishop Bartholomew*, which was removed from the opposite side in May, 1822. The contents of this tomb were carefully examined by the late John Jones, Esq. and Mr. B. W. Johnson, surgeon, the latter of whom pronounced the scull to be that of an aged man. It was evident that these mouldering relics of mortality had undergone a prior removal; and it is most probable that they were brought from the choir, when the rebuilding of the Church was commenced by Bishop Quivil. On the slab is an *insculpted* figure of the deceased, *in pontificalibus*, under an acutely-pointed arched canopy, rising from small columns: in the spandrils are angels with thiribulums. The representation in **PLATE XX. A**, precludes the necessity of a further description; but it must be remarked, that the prelate's beard is reticulated; the nose has been broken off. The style of execution is of a remote age, and in that respect this figure bears much similarity to the effigy of *Abbot Laurentius* (erroneously inscribed *Vitalis*), in the cloisters of Westminster Abbey: the highest part of the relief is about two inches. On the edge of the slab is a round moulding and fillet, immediately below which is an ornamental or pannelled range of small semi-circular arches⁷⁶. Bartholomew died in 1184.

In the South tower is the antient tomb of Bishop *John the Chantor*, who died in 1194. This has erroneously been assigned both to Bishop Osbern and Bishop Blondy; but in a document among the archives of the Dean and Chapter (intituled "Ordinationes et Compositiones," &c. circa 1409), it is particularized as "*Tumba Johan. Episcopi in Turre S^u. Johannis*." Rivets of brasses remain in the covering slab, which is of black marble, eight feet long, and five inches in thickness. The sides and ends are of free-stone,

⁷⁶ It has been surmised that this Monument was erected for *Bishop Osbern*, but when it is recollected that the state of the skull and other bones, examined when the tomb was opened, corresponds with what we know of the advanced age of Bishop Bartholomew, whom Bale describes as "*senio molestatus*," and that Pointed arches were not in vogue in Osbern's time, we may safely refer it to Bartholomew. The figure, also, in the seal of the latter prelate, now among the archives of the chamber of Exeter, bears a considerable resemblance to the effigy on the tomb; the mitre, which is peculiarly formed, is nearly alike in both representations.

deeply sculptured with large quatrefoils within circles, which give a rude and massive character to the whole tomb.

On the North side of the choir is the interesting tomb of *Bishop Henry Marshall*, which is of Purbeck marble, finely sculptured, but now partially decomposed. The upper slab, A. and the two sides are correctly delineated in PLATE XXI., from which it will be seen that the deceased is sculptured in full pontificals, with his right hand in the act of benediction, and in his left a crosier, the crook of which is more ornamented than that of Bishop Bartholomew: on the middle finger is a ring. His mitre has pendent labels; his feet rest upon a coiled dragon. His head appears to lie within a kind of horse-shoe-arched recess, rising from small columns, at the sides of which are angels with labels. On the north side, B, within indented circles, &c. are three sitting figures; and in quatrefoils, within lozenges, between them, the heads of a bishop and a king. These figures are much decayed: the first seems to have held a book; the second holds a roll, or label, and appears conversing with a smaller figure; the third is episcopal. There are also three sitting figures, and two heads, on the south side, C, meant probably to represent different stages of the priesthood; the first bears a label, the second and third have books. At the west end, within quatrefoils, are the figures of St. Peter and St. Paul, the latter holds a sword by the point in his right hand, and has a book in his left hand; the other is nearly hidden by a part of the side screen. All the sculpture was finely executed, and particularly the foliage. It has been remarked that the countenance of Marshall's effigy bore a great resemblance to that of the late Bishop Pelham. Marshall died in 1206.

Under the second arch in the north wall of the Lady Chapel is the Monument of *Bishop Simon de Apuliâ*, which, like that of Bartholomew, in the arch adjoining, must have been brought hither from some other part of the Church; like that, also, it was examined, October 31, 1820, by the late Mr. John Jones. Within a cavity of ashler-work, was the skull and other bones of the deceased prelate, together with the lower part of a crosier staff, of red fir, having a tapering point, notched, to receive an indented ferula. This Bishop died in 1223; and it may be remarked that his effigy, (vide

PLATE XX. ^B ♂), which is sculptured in bold relief, from a block of Purbeck marble, seven feet four inches long, and one foot in thickness, is far more magnificently vested than those of the former prelates: his mitre, likewise, is more richly ornamented. On each side of the high-pointed trefoil-headed arch, which forms the canopy, is an angel in bas-relief: at his feet, gnawing his garments, is a double-bodied monster, whose hinder parts terminate in foliage. Much of the marble is decomposed. The whole interior of the arch containing this monument has been painted in distemper; at the back was an episcopal figure, seated, in the act of benediction, and near him a female, throwing incense: his principal vestments, which were azure coloured, were represented as richly embroidered at the edges, in different hues. These remains of ancient art have been recently obliterated by lime-wash.

Between St. Gabriel's Chapel and the Lady Chapel is the monument of *Bishop Walter Bronescombe*, the south side of which is represented in PLATE XVI⁷⁷. This very elegant specimen of sepulchral art exhibits a more advanced state of the decorative parts of Pointed architecture than was prevalent at the time of Bronescombe's decease, in 1280; and although the Bishop erected St. Gabriel's Chapel as the place for his own interment, there can be little doubt but that this beautiful memorial was the work of a far later period. The forms and chastened style of the ornaments are decidedly those of the middle part of Edward the Third's reign, and our opinion of its having been raised at that era is corroborated by the inscription on the edge of the leger stone, which describes the deceased as the *first* Walter who held this See,—“*Primus Walterus*,” &c.—it being scarcely possible that he could have been so characterised until after the accession of a *second* Walter, namely, Walter Stapeldon. Except the crowning ornaments, which are gone, this monument is in a very fine state of preservation; and the rich gilding and painting which adorned the whole are, in many parts, still fresh and vivid. In the middle light of the eastern window of St. Gabriel's Chapel is represented the angel Gabriel, and in the adjoining lights are two ecclesiastical figures, kneeling, with labels, soliciting the mediation of St. Katharine

⁷⁷ In the same print is shewn a part of the corresponding monument of Bishop Stafford, and the arch over the effigy of Judge Doderidge.

and St. Martin. The elegant Screen-work at the entrance of this Chapel is delineated in PLATE XV ⁷⁸.

Near the middle of the Lady Chapel is a marble *Slab*, nine feet five inches in length, and three feet eight inches in breadth, which is sculptured with a cross fleury, and has the following jingling inscription round the verge, in memory of the renowned Bishop *Peter Quivil*:—" *Petra tegit Petrū, nihil efficiat sibi tetrū.*" This grave-stone, which Leland mentions as "*coram altari,*" was removed into the nave of the Cathedral (probably in 1657, on the conversion of the Lady Chapel into a library), and placed in the pavement within a few yards of the west door. It was there recognised by the late John Jones, of Franklyn, Esq. and by his interest the inscription, which had been nearly obliterated, was re-cut, and the stone itself restored to its original situation, during the alterations here in 1820.

On the north side of the choir, near the altar, is the tomb of *Bishop Walter de Stapeldon*, who is represented by a recumbent effigy beneath an enriched canopy, fronted by a flattened ogee arch, as shewn in PLATE XVII., B: the fret work and crowning ornament above the cornice are modern. He has a broad, full face, with curls turned back over the ears. In his right hand is a book, his left holds a crosier, his feet rest on vine branches enclosing a blank shield. Under the head of the canopy is a painting of Christ, standing upon a globe, amidst clouds, and displaying the five wounds;

⁷⁸ The mural monument seen within the Chapel, in front, was executed by Flaxman, to the memory of *Lieut. Gen. J. G. Simcoe*, who died Oct. 26th, 1806, aged 54 years. The General is represented by a finely executed medallion *Bust*, in a military garb, and on each side is a whole length figure, the one of a British soldier, the other of a Canadian Indian warrior. Under the former, on a truss, or bracket, is a lion, surrounded with oak branches; and under the latter is a snake, couched amidst strawberries. These, as well as the arms and trophies of the deceased, and other accessory parts, are most beautifully sculptured. That on the right is the monument of *Sir John Gilbert, Kt.* (who was Sheriff of Devon in 1574), and his Lady: their effigies lie under a heavy ungraceful canopy, upon a mattress, the former being represented in plate armour, and the latter in the dress of James the First's reign. Nearly adjoining is an elevated pedestal, inscribed to the wife and daughter of the Rev. *John Fursman*, who was Chancellor of this diocese from 1731 to 1757, when he also was interred here with his family. The *Busts* of the Chancellor and his wife, and a medallion profile of their daughter, sustained by a genius, (shewn in shadow in the Print), are placed upon the top of the pedestal.

and at the east end is a very remarkable and diminutive figure, sculptured in relief, of a King, crowned, probably Edward the Second, climbing up a pillar, with the eyes cast backwards towards the crucified Redeemer⁷⁹. On the north side of this tomb is a basement of three ogee arches with rich ornamental work above, including pinnacles, angels, vine leaves, &c., and a Latin inscription to Stapeldon's memory, written by Hoker.

In the north aisle, nearly opposite to the Bishop's monument, is that assigned to his brother, *Sir Richard Stapeldon, Kt.*⁸⁰, which is delineated in PLATE XXII. A. This is a very singular memorial, but the attendant figures are so much broken as to be almost unintelligible. The Knight is cross-legged: his head, which rests upon three cushions, has a cap and hood of mail: on his left arm is a heater shield; his right hand is placed upon his sword. An attendant squire, now head-less, stands in front of his pillow, and near his feet is the fore part of a horse, and a second attendant, but these also are head-less, and otherwise mutilated. The character of all these figures, as well as their style of sculpture, is so very different from that of the decorative parts of the ogee arch under which they are placed, that it may be strongly questioned whether they were not executed at an anterior period, and brought hither from some other part of the church. The points of the pendent mouldings terminate in human heads: the arch is crowned by a rich finial, and the crockets are very boldly and finely sculptured⁸¹.

In the south aisle, under a flattened ogee arch, is an effigy of *Humphrey de Bohun*, Earl of Hereford and Essex, who was slain at Burrow Bridge, in

⁷⁹ This statue, which is painted and gilt, appears to bear allusion to the flight of Edward the Second from London, and to his committal of the city to the care of Stapeldon.

⁸⁰ "Richardus de Stapleton Miles à regione sepulchri Walteri de Stapleton episcopi Exon. fratrui ejus."—Leland's "Itinerary," vol. iii. p. 45, 2nd edit.

⁸¹ In digging the grave of Miss Lygon, daughter of Lord Beauchamp, of Powick, who died at Sidmouth in October, 1813, and was buried close to the above monument, the side of Sir Richard's grave fell in, and his entire skeleton was discovered; every part was perfect: from the remains found, it appeared that the corpse had been enfolded in a bull's hide. But little respect was shewn to the knight's bones, as the ribs were broken through and turned back, to make room for the new occupant.

1322, and buried at York. He is lying on his side, and represented as a Crusader. On his head is a casque and hood of mail. This cenotaph was most probably placed here by his daughter Margaret, who, about three years after his death, became the wife of Hugh Courtenay, second Earl of Devon, and lies buried with her husband in the nave of this Church.

Bishop Grandisson's monumental Chapel has been partly described already, (vide p. 112), but it may be added that the entrance is of a curious design, the door-way, which has a low pointed arch, being placed, but not centrically, beneath a wide-spreading ogee arch, terminating in an acute point, and enriched with pendent tracery, crockets, &c. On the south side of the altar part is a minute *Piscina*, on a single shaft; and in the middle of the ceiling are the defaced remains of a bas-relief sculpture of our Saviour.

In the nave, between the second and third columns from the transept, is the altar tomb of *Hugh Courtenay*, second Earl of Devon, and his Countess *Margaret*, daughter of Humphrey Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex, by Elizabeth, daughter of King Edward the First: the former died in 1377, and the latter in 1391, in the eightieth year of her age. On the tomb are the recumbent effigies of the Earl and his Lady; the Earl is in armour. Cleaveland, in his "History of the Courtenay Family," (page 153), says, "over this monument was a sumptuous little chapel built, which has been for some time taken down." On the panneling of the tomb are several shields, but the bearings are defaced. A curious full-length *brass*, of a Knight in complete armour, on a contiguous grave-stone, represents *Sir Peter Courtenay*, the son of the above Earl, who died in 1409.

On the opposite side of the nave was the monumental chapel of *Bishop Brantyngham*, which has been long ago destroyed.

The splendid monument of *Bishop Stafford*, on the north side of the Lady Chapel; was apparently designed, in a spirit of rivalry, to that of Bishop Bronescombe, with which, in its general forms, it perfectly corresponds; but some of the ornamental parts are more elaborate. Both the *Effigy* and its canopy, which are represented in PLATE XX. c, and the head and right hand more at large at a, b, are of alabaster, very finely wrought:

the face was probably sculptured from a cast made after death⁸². The drapery is full and flowing. The pendent angels of the upper canopy, which has a rich soffit of pannelled tracery work, support shields of the Stafford arms.—On an adjacent grave-stone is a *Brass* of *William Langton*, who was a Canon of this Church, and related to Bishop Stafford : he died in 1413, and is represented in priestly vestments, kneeling and praying.

Under a low elliptical arch in the north wall of *St. Paul's Chapel*, is a *Slab* thus inscribed in black letter :—“ *Hic iacet Willūs Pylton quēda canonic⁹ & Residentiari huj⁹ eccles Secretarius Regi Henrico quarto & Archūs Eborac⁹.*”

Under a flat arch, now forming part of the northern screen of the choir, is the tomb of *Bishop Edmund Lacy*, whose figure, in *brass*, was inlaid on the slab, as the indent yet shews. Leland says, that “ *Heines*, Dene of Excester, defaced this tumber,” to which, during the prevalency of Catholicism, there is said to have been a great resort of pilgrims.

In the North tower is the *Monumental Chapel of William Sylke*, Sub-chanter of this Cathedral, who founded it in 1485, and was buried here in 1508. This was a very beautiful little inclosure, in the decorative style of the above period, but it has long been most shamefully and lamentably defaced. The basement is richly pannelled : the upper part is chiefly of open-work, elegantly designed, and ornamented in the middle and at each end with niches and small statues, but almost every part is mutilated ; even the effigy of the deceased, represented by an emaciated figure in a winding sheet, lying under an elliptical arch in front of the Chapel, has been half destroyed. On the cornice over the arch is this abbreviated inscription, in black letter :—“ *Sum q' eris, fueram q'. q'. es, p' me precor ora, Will. Sylke*”⁸³. Besides single figures of Saints, &c. the small statuary represented the

⁸² By a mistake of the writing engraver, the name of Walter Stapeldon has been erroneously substituted for that of Stafford in the above Plate, c : the countenance of the Bishop is also varied from the original, which is much emaciated and very long.

⁸³ This supplicatory admonition may be thus translated :—*I am what Thou shalt be ; I was what Thou art : I beseech Thee, pray for Me, William Sylke.*—The above inscription was formerly filled with whitewash, and all the finer parts of the sculpture were similarly choaked up

Crucifixion; the Taking down from the Cross; the Virgin, seated, with the dead body of Christ on her lap; and St. Michael and the Dragon. The door, on the west side, is finely carved and perforated in a style correspondent to the stone work. The ornamental buttresses of this Monument are placed diagonal-wise.

At the east end of the north aisle is the Monumental chapel of *Sir John Speke, Knt.* which was founded in 1518, and is executed in the elaborately-ornamental style of that age. Every part is charged, or more accurately speaking, overcharged, with heraldic bearings and insignia, and other decorative work. In a recessed ogee arch, in the north wall, is the effigy of the deceased, in plate armour, his head reposing on a helmet, and at his feet a boar: the hands, which are in the attitude of prayer, have been broken; and many other parts of the sculpturing have been alike most wantonly dilapidated. The ceiling, which is coved, displays twelve large compartments of circular tracery, each of which includes twelve pannelled divisions, with central pendants embossed with roses, boars, and other ornaments. In the Parliamentary times a thoroughfare, which is still used, was made through this Chapel, by which means much of the original work has been destroyed.

At the east end of the south aisle is the very curious Monumental chapel and tomb of *Bishop Hugh Oldam*, the front screen of which is shewn in perspective in PLATE XV. * This chapel, designed in the most florid style of Pointed architecture, is absolutely loaded with sculptural ornament and heraldic insignia: the walls are filled with pannelled work, &c., and even the roof is surcharged with elliptical quatrefoils embossed with expanded flowers, leaves, and *owls*, in allusion to the name of Oldam. In the south wall, under an ogee arch, is the effigy of the deceased, which is gilt and painted in the antient manner. He is represented in full pontificals, with a very rich crosier and mitre, and on his left glove a quatrefoil jewel: his hands

and obscured. Its present state of comparative restoration is owing to the care of the late Mr. *Richman Adams*, deputy-verger;—to whose widow, now holding the same office, the present writer is particularly indebted for her attentive services and kindness when pursuing his researches in the Cathedral during the autumn of 1824.

are raised as in prayer; on the first finger of his left hand is a ring, on each fourth finger is a ring, on each little finger two rings, and both thumbs are encircled by one ring. The initials *H. C.* are sculptured within circles, inclosed by radiated quatrefoils, in the spandrils of the arch; and under the surmounting battlement is the following inscription in black letter, gilt:—“*Hic jacet Hugo Oldam Eps^{us} q^{ui} obiit xiv^o die Junij an^{no} dm. millo cccccc^{to} xix^o Cui a.*—The altar part was enriched by small statuary, representing the Crucifixion, and other events of the history of our Saviour, to whom this Chapel was dedicated.

22 Within a recess in the north wall, under an obtuse arch, as shewn in PLATE *XXV.* B, is the effigy of an emaciated figure, extended upon a winding sheet. The soffit of the recess is richly sculptured with tracery diverging into pendants, cusped. In the journal of the Norwich Tourist, before referred to, this figure is designated, as the “anatomy of one *Parkhouse*, a canon,”—and it appears by an inscription formerly in St. Andrew’s Chapel that “*Willi Pkehous, philosophi ac medici,*” a canon residentiary of this Church, was buried here in March, 1540.

Against the north wall of St. Magdalene’s Chapel is a large monument of Queen Elizabeth’s time, which, in a recess of the basement division, contains the effigy of *Sir Peter Carew*, knt. who was slain in Flanders, and in the upper part, under a canopy supported by piers and Corinthian columns, the effigies of *Sir Gawen Carew* and his Lady. *Sir Peter Carew* is represented in plate armour, with flowing skirts, and cross-legged, which is a very singular position for so late a period. On his left arm is a large shield, held over his breast, charged with his arms, viz. Or, three Lions passant, Sable. *Sir Gawen* is likewise in plate armour; his Lady is in the dress of the times. Many sculptured shields, charged with the arms and quarterings of the Carews, are displayed on different parts of this monument. —Another memorial of this family, formerly in the north aisle of the choir, is now in the south tower: this is a mural cenotaph for *Sir Peter Carew*, Knt. who died in November, 1575, and lies buried at Waterford, in Ireland.

On the south side of the choir is the large altar tomb of *Bishop John Wolton*, the curiously-inscribed tablets of which were removed into the south tower, when the choir screens were laid open in 1805.

On an elevated pedestal in the south aisle of the choir is the recumbent effigy in alabaster of *Bishop John Cotton*, who is represented in his episcopal vestments and canonical cap, with his hands clasped on a bible. The surrounding ornaments are in the style of James the First's reign.

Near the latter monument is that of *Bishop Stephen Weston*, which consists of a sarcophagus raised upon a basement of white marble: on the former is the figure of an angel, pointing to the inscription.

The only episcopal monument of any consequence that remains to be noticed, is of *Bishop Valentine Cary*, in the north aisle, which exhibits a recumbent statue of the deceased in his *Parliamentary robes*, but without any cap.

The monuments of *Judge Doderidge* and *Dorothy*, his Lady, which were constructed in the cumbrous style of James the First's reign, were taken down during the late alterations in the Lady Chapel, and their respective figures, with the pedestals, and some parts of the inscriptions, placed under the recessed arches on the north side of the chapel. The Judge is represented in his judicial robes and square-cornered cap, with a court roll in his left hand, and his right hand placed on his breast. Lady Doderidge appears reclining, with her right elbow on a cushion, and the hand on a skull encircled with laurel. Her dress is extremely curious, the whole being represented as sumptuously embroidered with flowers, butterflies, and insects, painted and gilt in all their variety of colouring: her face, also, as well as that of the Judge, has been painted in its natural colours. Judge Doderidge died on the 13th of September, 1628, in his seventy third year; his Lady died on the 1st of March, 1614⁶⁴.

⁶⁴ In concluding this work, we must once more express our particular acknowledgments to the *Rev. George Oliver* and *Mr. Pitman Jones*, for the disinterested liberality with which their respective manuscript collections, relative to the See and Cathedral of Exeter, were submitted to our inspection and use. This generous conduct not only merits our warmest thanks from the superior accuracy which the work has thereby obtained, but also from furnishing a noble example to those who possess similar collections for other Cathedrals.

List of Books, Essays, and Prints,

WHICH HAVE BEEN PUBLISHED RELATING TO

EXETER CATHEDRAL.

THIS LIST IS SUBJOINED TO GRATIFY THE BIBLIOGRAPHER, THE CRITICAL ANTIQUARY, AND THE ILLUSTRATOR; AS WELL AS TO SHEW, AT ONE VIEW, THE PRINCIPAL SOURCES WHENCE THE CONTENTS OF THE PRECEDING PAGES HAVE BEEN DERIVED, AND THE FULL TITLES OF THE WORKS REFERRED TO IN THE NOTES.

DIOCESS, SEE, AND CHURCH.

IT will be seen by the ensuing List, that many miscellaneous Essays and incidental Accounts have been published respecting the See and Cathedral of Exeter; but not one of them is either a complete history, or sufficient to satisfy the laudable curiosity of the architectural antiquary. The volume now offered to the public has been the result of a careful analysis and examination of most preceding authorities; both printed and in manuscript, combined with minute and repeated surveys of the fabric itself; the architecture is elucidated by a series of graphic illustrations, delineated in geometrical sections and perspective views.

It is rather singular that WHARTON, in his "*Anglia Sacra*," has not any papers respecting the See or Cathedral of Exeter.

In WILKINS's "*Concilia Magna Britannia*," &c. are preserved the following documents:—Vol. i. "*Exon. Episcopus, Osbernus—Guil. de Warawast—et Walt. Bronescomb*," these are merely incidental notices.

Vol. ii. Concilium Exon.:—Contentio de Electione decani Exon.:—Capituli Exon. literæ archiep. cantuar. licentiam petend. ad. eligend. decanum:—Nomina membrorum convocationis in dioces. Exon.:—Gravamina cleri Exon. in convocat. proponenda.—*Quivil*, Commissio ei data super articulis contra archidiacon. cornubiæ:—Synodus Exoniensis:—*Button*, Literæ, archiep. Cantuar. ei missæ de collectione decimæ.—Somerse, Henricus de, Decanus Exon.:—Stapeldon, Regis literæ ei in causa Hugonam le Despenser.

Grandison.—Literæ ejus archiep. Cantuar. de convocatione:—Epistola ejus ad excusand. absentiam a convocatione:—Inhibitio ejus, ne decanos Exon. publicet literas archiep. Cantuar. super visitatione eccles. Exon.:—Regem de beneficiis ab alienigenis in sua diocesi possessis certificant:—Excommunicat violatores eccles. libertatis:—Mandatum ejus contra violatores eccles. libertatis:—Processus ejus contra prosequentes personas ecclesiasticas.

Vol. iii. Absolutio clericorum Exon. pro non solutione subsidii papalis:—Archiep. Cant. monitio pro visitatione metropol. episc. Exon.:—Episco. Exon. subsidium conceditur charitativum:—Injunctions to the Clergy of Exeter:—Falsarius, Bulla Urbani V. contra falsarios literatum dom. papæ:—Commissio arch. Cant. contra eos:—Bulla Urbani VI. contra eos:—Monachus S. Edm. Bury falsarius papæ, arch. et episc.:—Joh. Wolpit, Hugo Penbrace, Johan. Bishop, Joh. Norton, Rich. Staunford falsarii:—Rich. Coost falsarius punitur:—*Faux* Nicolaus commissarius cancellarii Oxon.:—*Ferrariense* concilium:—Rom. imperator, patriarcha Constant. et prælati Gracii ad illud veniunt. *Grandison*.—Literæ regis ei de captione regis Franciæ:—Mandatum ejus pro precibus pro rege faciendis. *Brentingham*.—Mandatum ejus contra Fratres Mendicantes:—Aliud contra non residentes:—Aliud ne religiosi administrent sacramentum eucharistiæ. *Stafford*.—Mandatum ejus ad orand. pro archiep. defuncto:—Contestatio litis inter eum et Tho. Arundell, arch. cant. de Testamentis:—Mandatum ejus ad publicand. breve regis contra Lollardos. *Nevill, Georg*.—Subsidium charitativum ei conceditur:—Constitutiones ejus:—Constitutio de Trinitate:—Alia de officio archipresbyteri:—Alia de fori competent:—De Donationibus:—De Decimis:—De religiosis donibus:—De ecclesiis ædificand.:—De immunitatibus eccles.:—De simonia. *Voysey*, his injunctions to the clergy, and admonition against the superstitious observance of days.

Vol. iv. De cantibus matutinalibus in ecclesia Exon.:—Psalmi rhythmici canuntur Anglice in ecclesia Exon.:—Controversy about singing them:—Willielmus Leuson præsidens capituli Exon.:—Negotium electionis decani Exon.:—Serlo, primus decani Exon.

Preces Processus contra clericos non observantes formam libri Precum Communium in dioce. DUGDALE'S "MONASTICON ANGLICANUM," new edition, by Caley, Ellis, and Bandinell, vol. ii. 1819, contains the following documents, &c. relating to Exeter Cathedral:—1. Union of the Sees of Devon and Cornwall, at Exeter:—2. Lists of Bishops of Cornwall and Exeter:—3. Leases and alienations granted by Bishop Veysey:—4. Deans of Exeter:—5. MSS. relating to the Church, in the library:—6. Account of the Exon. Domesday:—7. Instruments prefixed to an ancient MS. of poems in the library:—8. Charters of Anglo Saxon Kings in the Cathedral library:—9. Liber statutorum et consuetudinum ecclesiæ cathedralis:—10. Other instruments:—11. Episcopal registers:—12. Estates of the See temp. Bishop Redman:—13. Account of the edifice:—14. Cartæ ad eccles. Cath. Exon. Spectan.:—15. Valor Eccles. 26 Hen. VIII.

"The Antique Description and Account of the City of Exeter;" the second part of which contains "a large and curious Account of the Antiquity, Foundation, and Building of the Cathedral Church of St. Peter; to which is added an orderly Catalogue, with authentic Memoirs of all the Bishops down to Bishop John Wolton, in 1583, then living. All written purely by John Vowell, alias Hoker, Gent. Chamberlain, and Representative in Parliament of the same." Small 4to. originally printed in 1584, and reprinted at Exeter, by A. Brice, 1765.

"Remarkable Antiquities of the City of Exeter, &c. originally collected by Richard Isaacke, Esq. Chamberlain, enlarged and continued to the year 1723, by Sam. Isaacke, Esq." 8vo. 1724, contains a view of the Cathedral, and fifty coats of arms of the Bishops. The first edition of this slight work was published in 1677, and the second in 1681; a third edition, in 1731, has only a new title. In 1723, it appeared for the fourth time, but called a second edition. It was printed for the fifth time in 1734, and again in 1741.

"The Chorographical Survey of Devonshire," by the Rev. Richard Polwhele, 3 vols. fol. The second volume contains a short account of the Diocese of Exeter, principally for the purpose of noticing and giving the inscriptions on the monuments in the Cathedral.

"The History and Description of the City of Exeter and its Environs, Ancient and Modern, Civil and Ecclesiastical: comprising the Religious Superstition of the Britons, Saxons, and Danes: the Rise and Progress of Christianity in these Western Counties; with a Catalogue of the Bishops from the first erecting this County into a Diocese to the present Era, &c. By Alexander Jenkins." Exeter, 12mo. 1806, pp. 452. This volume contains much information respecting Exeter, and is furnished with a neatly engraved plan of the city, and eleven other prints. In his humble preface, the author acknowledges that he commenced and pursued his researches, not with a view to publication, but from partiality to this branch of literature, and a predilection for the antiquities of his native city. At an advanced age, and with a numerous family around him, he was at length induced to print his collections; but from want of experience in literature, and with "a confined education, very unequal to such an undertaking," as he candidly admits, it is not surprising that it is erroneous and defective.

"An Account of the Ancient Constitution, Discipline, and Usages of the Cathedral of Exeter, by John Jones, Esq. F. S. A." Archaeologia, vol. xviii. pp. 32. This curious and interesting essay furnishes much information respecting the ancient usages in Cathedrals, and particularly shews the duties, &c. of the Dean, Precentor, Chancellor, Treasurer, Penitentiary, Sub-dean, Canons and Vicars. It also details many facts relating to the farms to be occupied by Canons, the regulations of Chapters, Vicars, Anniversaries, Secondaries, Custors, Choir-boys, Stewards, and various other general usages and ceremonies.

"Some Account of the Cathedral of Exeter, illustrative of the Plans, Elevations, and Sections of this Building:" 1797. Published by the Society of Antiquaries of London, atlas folio. This memoir, with its accompanying engravings, constitute one of a series which the Society of Antiquaries has published, illustrative of the architecture and history of our Cathedrals.

Accompanying the engravings, the Society published a very curious tract, by their then late President, Bishop Lyttelton; who, while Dean of Exeter, extracted from the Rolls of the Cathedral many circumstances tending to fix the dates of the erection of the different parts of the Cathedral. To this essay the late Sir Henry Englefield annexed "Some few Observations;" and the late John Carter, draftsman to the Society, wrote the descriptions of the engravings, which constitute also a description of the Cathedral. The Dean's Essay, which was written in 1754, extends to twelve folio pages: that by Sir Henry is comprised in three, and Mr. Carter's extend to six pages. The illustrations consist of eleven prints:—viz. 1. Engraved title page, an elevation of a monumental niche in a chapel on the south side of the choir:—

2. Ground plan of the church, with reference to monuments, &c.:—3. Elevation of the west front of the cathedral:—4. Elevation of the whole of the north side of the church, forming a double plate:—5. Longitudinal section of the church, from east to west looking south:—6. Section from north to south, through the transept and tower:—7. Screen, of the west front:—8. Elevation of the north porch, and part of the north side of the chapter-house:—9. Compartment on the north side of the nave, interior:—10. The bishop's throne, three stone stalls at the high altar, and the clock dial:—11. Ornaments from different parts.

"History and Antiquities of the Cathedral Church and See of Exeter," pp. 16, illustrated by a Ground Plan, and Eight Picturesque Views of the Church, by J. Storer, 8vo. 1818.

"An Elucidation of the Principles of English Architecture, usually denominated Gothic," by John Kendall, 8vo. pp. 50, and 23 engravings, 1816. "The object of this work is to elucidate by examples from the Cathedral Church of Exeter those peculiarities which distinguish the English, or Pointed, from every other style of decorative architecture." This is a very useful volume of practical illustrations.

"The History of Exeter. By the Rev. George Oliver." Exeter, 8vo. 1821, pp. 192, and an Appendix of cxlii pages. The author of this interesting History of Exeter is a Roman Catholic clergyman, resident in that city, and in the volume before us, as well as in his "*Historical Collections*," manifests so much talent, discrimination, and such an intimate knowledge of the historical and antiquarian annals of the diocese, that it is to be regretted that his leisure will not allow him to favour the public with a more extended account of this city, &c. The present volume contains,—the Civil and Ecclesiastical History of Exeter:—a Survey and Explanation of its principal Antiquities:—and a Series of valuable and interesting Documents.

"Historic Collections relating to the Monasteries in Devon. By the Rev. George Oliver." Exeter, 8vo. 1820. Although this volume does not immediately apply to the Cathedral, it contains much information respecting the ecclesiastical history of the county and see.

BISHOPS.

GODWIN, in his "*Catalogue of the Bishops of England*," 4to. 1615, then published with great additions, the first edition having appeared in 1601, has given a brief account of "the Bishoppes of Exceter" from the foundation of the See to 1598, "taken (for the most part,)" he says, "verbatim out of Master John Hooker's Catalogue of the Bishops of Exeter." My own copy contains many additions and corrections by Le Neve, Baker, Fleetwood, &c. In 1616, Godwin published the same work in Latin, under the title "*De Præsulibus Angliæ*," &c. 4to. which was amplified by Dr. Richardson, and republished in 1743, in folio, with a portrait of Godwin, and some vignette embellishments.

In Bishop TANNER's "*Notitia Monastica*," fo. republished with many additions by Nasmith, in 1798, are numerous references to printed works, manuscripts, public documents, and patent rolls relating to this Diocese and the Cathedral. There is also some information concerning this See and its prelates, scattered through different volumes of Rymer's "*Fœdera*."

In LE NEVE's "*Fasti Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ*," fol. 1716, are lists of the BISHOPS of Devonshire and Exeter, to A. D. 1707:—DEANS, from 1225 to 1705:—PRECENTORS, from 1580 to 1706:—CHANCELLORS, from 1227 to 1756:—TREASURERS, from 1133 to 1709:—ARCHDEACONS of Exeter, 1083:—CORNWALL, 1098:—TOTTON, 1143:—BARUM, 1143:—SUB-DEANS from 1336 to 1705.

PRINTS.

An Elevation of the *West Window*, interior, shewing the various full-length painted figures of saints, coats of arms, &c. as fitted up 1766. Engraved by Richard Coffin. A printed list of these embellishments was issued with the engraving.

An Elevation of the *East End* of the Cathedral, shewing the window, and the new altar piece, stalls, &c. Designed and drawn by J. Kendall, and drawn on stone by G. H. Jones, folio, 24 inches by 15 inches. A folio page of description accompanied this print.

View of the *Choir*, looking east, drawn and etched by J. Coney, in Dugdale's "*Monasticon*," in which also is a Ground Plan of the Church, by the same.

In BUCKLER's "*Views of the Cathedral Churches of England*," 4to. 1822, is an etching of a north-west view of this Cathedral, with seven pages of description.

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF
The Bishops of Crediton and Exeter,

WITH THE CONTEMPORARY KINGS OF ENGLAND.

THE diocese of Crediton included only the county of Devon; Cornwall formed a distinct See, the bishops of which resided first at Bodmin, and afterwards at St. Germans. Le Neve gives the following list of the bishops of Cornwall, but without any dates: Athelstan, Conan, Ruydoz, Aldred, Brithwine, Athelstan, Wulf, Woron, Wolock, Stidio, Athelred, Burwold.—“*Fasti Ecclesiae Anglicanae*,” p. 79. Vide ante, p. 9.

No.	BISHOPS.	Consecrated or Enthroned.	Died.	Buried at	Kings.
OF CREDITON.		Anglo-Saxon Dynasty.		WESSEX.	
1	Adulf, or Edulf ¹	909 or 910	931	Crediton.	
2	Edelgar	932	942	Crediton.	
3	Athelgar, or Algar	942	952	Crediton.	
4	Elfwod, or Aelfwoldas	952	961	Crediton.	Edgar.
5	Sideman	962	977	Abingdon	
6	Alfrics, or Alfred	977	988		
7	Alfred, or Alwulfus	988 ²			Ethelred II.
8	Ednod, or Ednotus	1022	1032		Canute.
9	Livingus	1032	1044 or 1046 ³	Tavistock	
10	Leofric	1044 or 1046	Removed to Exeter		Edw. the Confessor.
OF EXETER.		Norman Dynasty.			
1	Leofric	From Crediton 1050 ⁴	1070-1	Exeter	William I.
2	Osbern, or Osbertus	1072	1103	Exeter	William II. Henry I.
[See vacant four years ⁵ .]					
3	William Warelwast	Aug. 11, 1107	1136, or 1137	Plympton	Henry I.
[See vacant two years.]					
4	Robert Chichester	Dec. 17, 1138 ⁶	1155	Exeter	Stephen, Hen. II.
5	Robert Warelwast	June 5, 1155	1159, or 1160	Plympton	Stephen.
		Saxon Line Restored.			
6	Bartholomew of Exeter	1161	Dec. 15, 1184	Exeter	Henry II.
7	John the Cantor	Oct. 4, 1186	June 1, 1191	Exeter	Henry II.
[See vacant nearly 3 years.]					
8	Henry Marshall	Feb. 19, 1191	Oct. 1206	Exeter	Richard I.
9	Simon de Apulia	Oct. 5, 1211 ⁷	Sept. 1223	Exeter	John, Henry III.
10	William Bruere, or Brewet	April 30, 1221	Oct. 21, 1241	Exeter	Henry III.
[See vacant one year.]					
11	Richard Blundy	Dec. 1245	Dec. 26, 1257	Exeter	Henry III.
12	Walter Bronescombe	Feb. 21, 1257-8	June 22, 1280	Exeter	Hen. III. Edw. I.

¹ Werstan and Putta are mentioned by Hoker and Le Neve as predecessors of Adolph, but without sufficient authority. See Oliver's "History of Exeter," p. 13.

² The dates of Elfwod's consecration and death are not ascertained. His name occurs as witness to a charter of Ethelred II. in 995.

³ Saxon Chronicle.—Simon of Durham and Hoveden say Livingus died March 23, 1046.

⁴ Le Neve says, that according to the *Annal. Vet. Ebor.* quoted by Godwin, the consecration of Bishop Warelwast took place in 1112, after the See had been vacant nine years. Vide ante, 80-1.

⁵ Godwin dates the accession of Chichester to the Bishopric in 1128, and his death in 1150. Vide ante, 82.

⁶ S. de Apulia was appointed to the vacant Bishopric soon after the death of Marshall; but the Interdict laid on the kingdom by the Pope prevented his consecration. In 1210 the Chapter of Exeter elected Henry, Archdeacon of Stafford; but on the removal of the Interdict in 1214, S. de Apulia was consecrated bishop of this See. Vide ante, 86.

No.	BISHOPS.	Consecrated or Enthroned.	Died.	Exiled at	Kings.
13	Peter Quivil.....	.....Oct. 10, 1280	.....Oct. 6, 1291	Exeter.....	Edward I.
14	Thomas de Batton, or Bytton.....	Ante.....Dec. 2, 1291	Sept. 21, or 26, 1307	Exeter.....	Edward I.
15	Walter de Stapeldon.....	.....Oct. 13, 1307	.....Oct. 15, 1326	Exeter.....	Edward II.
16	James Berceley, or de Berkeley.....	.....March 22, 1327 ⁷	.....June 24, 1327	Exeter.....	Edward II.
17	John de Godele, Canon of John Grandisson.....	Wells, was next elected, but never consecrated. .....Aug. 1327	.....July 15, 1369	Exeter.....	Edward III.
18	Thomas Brantyngham, or Brentingham.....	.....May 12, 1370	.....Dec. 1394	Exeter.....	Edw. III, Rich. II.
Lancastrian Line.					
19	Edmund Stafford.....	.....June 20, 1395	.....Sept. 3, 1419	Exeter.....	Rich. II. Hen. IV.
20	John Keterich, or Cateryk	{ From Lichfield, Ap. ....Nov. 20, 1419 }	.....Nov. 28, 1419	Florence.....	Henry IV.
21	James Cary.....	Appointed.....1420	{ Died before Cons. .....1420 }	Florence.....	Henry V.
22	Edmund Lacy.....	{ From Hereford, July 3, 1420 }	.....Sept. 18, 1455	Exeter.....	Henry VI.
House of York.					
23	George Nevill.....	{ Ap. ....March 21, 1456 Cons. ....Dec. 1458 Transl. to York 1465 }	.....June 8, 1476	York.....	Henry VI. Edw. IV.
24	John Bothe, or Boothe.....	.....July 7, 1465	.....April 5, 1478	London ⁸	Edward IV.
25	Peter Courtenay.....	{Nov. 3, 1478 Transl. to Winches- ter, 1487 }	.....1491, or 1492	{ Powderham, Devon ⁹ }	{ Edw. IV. and V. Rich. III. }
Union of York and Lancastrian Families.					
26	Richard Fox ¹⁰	{1487 Transl. to Bath and Wells, 1491-2.....Feb. 1492-3 }	.....Oct. 5, 1528	Winchester.....	Henry VII.
27	Oliver King.....	{ Transl. to Wells, 1495 From St. Asaph, }	.....Oct. 1503	Bath, or Windsor	Henry VII.
28	Richard Redmayn.....	{ Appointed.....1495 Transl. to Ely, 1501 }	.....Aug. 25, 1505	Ely.....	Henry VII.
29	John Arundell.....	{ From Lichfield, June 29, 1502 }	.....March 15, 1504	London ¹¹	Henry VII.
30	Hugh Oldam, or Oldham.	.....January, 1504-5	.....June 25, 1519	Exeter.....	Henry VII.
Reformation.					
31	John Veysey, alias Harman	{Nov. 8, 1519 Res. Aug. 14, 1551 }	.....	.....	Henry VIII.
32	Miles Coverdale.....	{Aug. 30, 1551 Deprived.....1553 }	.....Feb. 1568	London ¹²	Edward VI.
	John Veysey.....	Restored Sept. 28, 1553	.....Oct. 23, 1554	{ Sutton Cole- field, Warw. }	Mary.

⁷ The Annal. Vet. Exon. says March 15. Mr. Oliver, "History of Exeter," p. 49, thinks Bishop Berkeley was never consecrated, as he died so soon after his appointment. Vide ante, 35.

⁸ At St. Clement's Church, in the Strand, in which parish stood Exeter Inn, the town mansion of the bishops of Exeter.

⁹ Cleveland adduces evidence to prove that Bishop Courtenay's remains lie among those of his ancestors in the chancel of Powderham Church.—Hist. of the Courtenay Family, p. 285.

¹⁰ Bishop Fox was translated from Wells to Durham, and thence finally to Winchester.

¹¹ In the church of St. Clement's Danes.

¹² In St. Bartholomew's Church, near the Royal Exchange.

No.	BISHOPS.	Consecrated or Enthroned.	Died.	Buried at	Auga.
33	James Turbeville	{ Sept. 8, 1557 } { Deprived 1559 }	Uncertain.....	Uncertain.....	Mary.
34	William Alley, or Allein.....	{ Sept. 22, 1569 }	..... April 15, 1570	Exeter.....	Elizabeth.
35	William Bradbridge.....	{ March 18, 1571 }	..... June 28, 1578	Exeter.....	Elizabeth.
36	John Wolton	{ Aug. 1579 }	..... March 13, 1593-1	Exeter.....	Elizabeth.
37	Gervase Babington.....	{ From Landaff, } { Appointed Feb. 1591 } { Transl. to Worces- } { ter...Oct. 4, 1597 }	..... May 17, 1610	Worcester.....	Elizabeth.
38	William Cotton	{ Nov. 12, 1598 }	..... Aug. 26, 1621	Exeter.....	Elizab. James I.
Union of English and Scotch Crowns.					
39	Valentine Cary.....	{ Nov. 18, 1621 }	..... June 10, 1626	London ¹³	James I.
40	Joseph Hall.....	{ Dec. 23, 1627 } { Transl. to Norwich, } { Nov. 15, 1611 }	..... Sept. 8, 1656	{ HeighamCh. } { Norfolk }	Charles I.
41	Ralph Brownrig.....	{ May 3, 1612 }	..... Dec. 7, 1659	London ¹⁴	Charles I. and II.
42	John Gauden.....	{ Dec. 2, 1660 } { Transl. to Worces- } { ter, June 10, 1662 }	..... Sept. 10, 1662	Worcester.....	Charles II.
43	Seth Ward.....	{ July 20, 1662 } { Transl. to Salisbury, } { Sep. 12, 1667 }	..... Jan. 6, 1688-9	Salisbury.....	Charles II.
44	Anthony Sparrow.....	{ Nov. 3, 1667 } { Transl. to Norwich, } { Sept. 18, 1676 }	..... May 19, 1685	Norwich.....	Charles II.
45	Thomas Lamplugh.....	{ Nov. 12, 1676 } { Translated to York, } { Nov. 16, 1688 }	..... May 5, 1691	York.....	Charles II. James II
46	Sir Jonathan Trelawney, } bapt.....	{ From Bristol, } { Nov. 16, 1688 } { Transl. to Winches- } { ter, June 14, 1707 }	..... July 19, 1721	In Cornwall.....	William III. Anne.
47	Offspring Blackall.....	{ Feb. 8, 1707-8 }	..... Nov. 29, 1716	Exeter.....	Anne, George I.
48	Launcelot Blackburne.....	{ Feb. 24, 1716-7 } { Translated to York, } { Nov. 28, 1721 }	..... 1713	Westminster.....	George I.
49	Stephen Weston.....	{ Dec. 28, 1721 }	..... Jan. 8, 1741-2	Exeter.....	George I. and II.
50	Nicholas Clagget.....	{ From St. David's } { Aug. 23, 1742 }	..... Dec. 8, 1746	.....	George II.
51	George Lavington.....	{ Feb. 8, 1747 }	..... Sept. 13, 1762	Exeter.....	George II. and III.
52	Frederick Keppel.....	{ Nov. 7, 1763 }	..... Dec. 27, 1777	Windsor.....	George III.
53	John Ross.....	{ Elected Jan. 12, 1778-9 }	..... Aug. 14, 1792	Exeter.....	George III.
54	William Buller.....	{ Dec. 2, 1792 }	..... Dec. 12, 1796	Exeter.....	George III.
55	Henry Reginald Courtenay	{ From Bristol, } { Elect. Feb. 21, 1797 }	..... June 9, 1803	London ¹⁵	George III.
56	John Fisher.....	{ Elect. July 17, 1803 } { Trans. to Salisbury, } { June 30, 1807 }	..... May 8, 1825	Windsor.....	George III.
57	George Pelham.....	{ From Bristol, } { July 21, 1807 } { Installed Sept. 28 }	..... Feb. 7, 1827	London.....	George III
58	William Carey, now bi- } shop..March 30, 1827 }	{ Transl. to Lincoln, } { 1820 }	..... Nov. 1820.	.....	George IV.

13 In St. Paul's Cathed. Ital.

14 In the Temple Church.

15 South Andley Street Chapel.

A CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF THE Deans of Exeter.

No.	DEANS.	Elected.	Died or removed.
1	Serle.....	December, 1225	Died..... July 21, 1231
2	Roger de Wynklegh.....	1231	Died..... August 13, 1252
3	William de Stanwey.....	1270	Died..... December 30, 1268
4	Roger de Thoriz.....	September 20, 1274	Died..... April 30, 1274
5	John Noble.....	1281	..... 1284
6	John Pyoot.....	March 12, 1284	Died..... November 4, 1302
7	Andrew de Kilkenny.....	1303	..... 1309
8	Henry de Somerset ¹.....	.....	Died..... 1309
9	Thomas de Lechlade ¹	June 3, 1311	..... 1335
10	Bartholomew de St. Laurence ².....	.....	Died..... 1335
11	Roger de Cotelet ²	October 2, 1335	.....
12	Richard de Braylegh.....	1354	.....
13	Reginald de Bugwell.....	1366	.....
14	Robert Sumpster, LL.D.....	.....	.....
15	Thomas Walkington.....	1384, or 1385	Died..... 1415
16	Ralph Tregisoun.....	November 4, 1415	Died..... May, 1419
17	Stephen Payne.....	Elected, but declined the honour	.....
18	Roger Bolter.....	September 2, 1419	.....
19	John Cobethorpe.....	See Hist. &c. of Norwich Cathedral	Consecrated Bishop of Lichfield..... 1459
20	John Hals.....	December 26, 1459	Died..... February 13, 1476-7
21	Henry Webber.....	April 27, 1477	Consecrated Bishop of this See..... 1478
22	Peter Courtney.....	1478	Consecrated Bishop of Salisbury..... 1482
23	Lionel Woodville.....	1482	Consecrated Bishop of Lichfield..... 1496
24	John Arundel.....	1508-9	Died..... November 23, 1508
25	Edward Willaghyby.....	February 7, 1509	Died..... September, 1509
26	Thomas Hobbyys, S.T.P.....	November 19, 1509	Consecrated Bishop of this See..... 1519
27	John Veysey.....	1522	Resigned..... July 8, 1527
28	Richard Pace.....	.....	Deprived..... 1537
29	Reginald Pole, the celebrated } cardinal of that name..... }	August 12, 1527	Died..... October, 1552
30	Simon Heynes, S.T.P.....	July 16, 1537	..... 1551
31	James Haddon, S.T.P.....	Installed..... July 10, 1533	Died..... 1559
32	John Moreman, S.T.P. ³.....	.....	Deprived..... 1570
33	Thomas Reynolds.....	February 9, 1554-5	Died..... 1583
34	Gregory Dodds.....	February 25, 1559	Died..... September, 1588
35	George Carewe.....	1579	Died..... 1629
36	Stephen Townesende, S.T.P.....	October 16, 1583	Died..... 1661
37	Matthew Sutcliffe ⁴ , D.D.....	October 27, 1588	Consecrated Bishop of this See..... Jan. 1661-2
38	William Peterson, S.T.P.....	July 18, 1629	Died..... 1663
39	Seth Ward, D.D.....	December 26, 1661	Died..... February 2, 1681
40	Edward Younge, S.T.P.....	August 21, 1662	.....
41	George Cary ⁵	September 5, 1663	Died..... November 16, 1701
42	Hon. Richard Annesley, S.T.P. } afterwards third Lord Altham }	April 6, 1681	Consecrated Bishop of Lincoln..... 1705
43	William Wake, D.D.....	February 14, 1702-3	Consecrated Bishop of this See..... 1716-17
44	Lancelot Blackburne.....	November 3, 1705	Died..... October 24, 1726
45	Edward Trelawny.....	March 18, 1716-17	Bishop of Landaff..... 1741
46	John Gilbert.....	December 27, 1726	Died..... May 31, 1742
47	Alured Clarke, D.D.....	January 12, 1740-1	Died..... April 4, 1748
48	William Holmes, D.D. ⁶	August 11, 1742	Consecrated Bishop of Carlisle..... 1762
49	Charles Lyttelton, LL.D. ⁷	June 1, 1748	.....

¹ Bishop Bilton's Register, which most probably contained entries of the collations of these Deans, is lost.

² At the election of this Dean there had been considerable opposition in the Chapter. Two other persons had been elected, but were successively superseded, and Bartholomew was regularly confirmed in the office by the decision of Bishop Stapledon.

³ See Fuller's "Church History," i. vol. fol. 11; and Heylyn's "Cyprianus Anglicus," fol. 393.

⁴ Dr. S. teate, having written against the Spanish Match, was taken into custody by order of King James in 1621.—See Macaulay's "History of England," i. 1—185.

⁵ This Dean was twice offered the mitre of Exeter by King Charles II., first on the translation of Ward to Salisbury, and again on the removal of Sparrow to Norwich. He was buried at Clovelly, of which he was Rector.

⁶ Dean Holmes laid the foundation stone of the Devon and Exeter Hospital, 27th of August, 1741, and with John Tuckfield, Esq. may be regarded as founder. He was buried at St. John's, Oxford.

⁷ Dean Lyttelton's name is justly entitled to distinction in the present work, from having been President of the Society of Antiquaries of London, and from the Architectural Essay which he wrote respecting this Cathedral.

No.	DEANS.	Elected.	Died or removed.
50	Jeremiah Milles, D.D. ⁸	April 28, 1762	Died..... February, 1781
51	William Buller, D.D.	March 25, 1781	Dean of Canterbury ⁹
52	Charles Harward, M.A.	July 16, 1790	Died..... July 15, 1802
53	Charles Talbot, B.D.	December 31, 1802	Dean of Sarum
54	George Gordon, B.D.	April 15, 1809	Dean of Lincoln
55	John Garnett, D.D.	February 24, 1810	Died..... March 12, 1813
56	Whittington Landon, D.D.	April 21, 1813	

Sub-Deans.

THE OFFICE OF SUB-DEAN WAS FOUNDED IN THIS CATHEDRAL BY BISHOP QUIVIL IN 1284.

No.	SUB-DEANS.	Appointed or collated.	Removed or died.
1	William de Bismam	July 9, 1284	
2	John de Uplaven		April 26, 1318
3	Richard de Braylegh	May 11, 1318	Made Dean..... October 2, 1335
4	Richard de Kyrkeby	June 1, 1336	
5	Henry Pike ¹	November 5, 1350	
6	John Pesemer		Resigned.
7	Thomas Draper		Exchanged..... May 13, 1376
8	John Podeson		Died..... 1399
9	Thomas Noell	October 9, 1399	
10	Thomas Estbroke	September 13, 1417	Ante..... November, 1441
11	John Rowe	August 28, 1441	Circu..... 1462
12	Walter Wyadeford	Occurs in..... 1482	
13	William Somaster		Died..... 1501
14	John Tyke	January 22, 1505	Resigned.
15	Richard Tollett	May 13, 1511	Resigned.
16	Robert Weston	April 28, 1518	Deprived..... 1539
17	Nicholas Weston	October 6, 1539	February, 1547
18	John Blaxton	March 7, 1547	Resigned.
19	Thomas Nutcombe ²	April 15, 1558	Deprived.
20	Christopher Bodlegh	March 12, 1566	
21	Francis Godwyn, or Godwin ³	June 11, 1587	Promoted.
22	John Spratt	February 18, 1603	
23	Hugh Cholmerley ⁴	March 29, 1632	..... 1632
24	Samuel Hall	September 22, 1641	..... September 15, 1641
25	Nicholas Hall	March 17, 1645	..... March, 1645
26	Bernard Calard	November 15, 1675	Resigned.
27	Edward Cary	December 1, 1693	..... November, 1692
28	Launcelot Blackburne	January 9, 1695	..... 1694
29	Lewis Burnell	April 8, 1702	Resigned.
30	Launcelot Blackburne	July 27, 1704	{ Made Dean Nov. 3, 1705; and Bishop, Feb. 24, 1717.
31	Edward Trelawny	November 3, 1705	Made Dean..... March 18, 1717
32	Peter Foulkes	June 25, 1723	Made Chancellor..... May 27, 1724
33	John Gilbert	June 4, 1724	Made Dean..... December 27, 1726
34	John Fursman	January 3, 1727	Made Chancellor..... October 1, 1731
35	Charles Hawtrej	October 2, 1731	..... May 3, 1770
36	Philip Barton	May 29, 1770	..... June 24, 1796
37	John Sturges	October 29, 1796	..... October 2, 1807
38	Jonathan Parker Fisher	October 17, 1807	Now in office.

⁸ Like the former Dean, this gentleman was also President of the Society of Antiquaries, and has honourably connected his name and memory with literature. He was buried in the Church, in Lombard Street, where a handsome monument, by Bacon, is raised to his memory. Had an antiquary visited Exeter during the residence of either of the Deans last named, for the purpose of investigating the history of the Cathedral, we cannot suppose but that he would have experienced every degree of kindness, courtesy, and assistance: for co-relevancy of the studies and pursuits inspire at once confidence and friendship. It is singular that these two Deans, following each other in the same stall, should also succeed each other so worthily in the same antiquarian chair, and be distinguished by analogous partialities. The two presided in the Deanery nearly forty years. See Nichols's "Literary Anecdotes," vol. iv. p. 473.

⁹ He was translated to Exeter, Dec. 2, 1792. See Todd's "Account of the Deans of Canterbury," 8vo. 1793.

¹ William de Polmorna, S.T.B. was appointed, in commendam, June 9, 1540.

² Rymor ("Fulcrum," vol. xv. p. 563) says that Richard Ganner was presented to the Sub-Deanery, in January, 1744.

³ Antiquary Bishop of Lausanne, the celebrated author of "De Presulibus."

⁴ Cholmerley was collated, on the 15th of January, 1632, to the canonry in this Cathedral holden by Laurence, S.T.P., but which had lapsed to the crown "per pravitate Simonie." Vide Rymer's "Fulcrum," v. l. xix. p. 411.

REFERENCE TO THE GROUND PLAN OF THE CATHEDRAL,

Pointing out the Situation of Monuments, Screens, and Altars.

- A, Principal Entrance to the Nave from the West, also to Bishop Grandisson's Chantry.
 B, Entrances to the Ailes. The light shaded part shews the Screen, or Façade, erected by Bishop Grandisson.
 C, Nave:—D, Ailes of ditto.
 E, Consistory Court, formerly the Chapel of St. Edmund the Martyr.
 F, North Porch.
 G, Norman Towers, forming the Interior of the Transepts, and respectively called St. John's Tower and St. Paul's Tower, from the adjoining Chapels.
 H, St. John Baptist's Chapel.
 I, St. Paul's Chapel, now used as a Vestry for the Lay Vicars.
 J, Choir. K, Ailes of ditto.
 a a a, Entrances to Choir:—b, Pulpit:—c, Bishop's Throne:—d, Altar and Stone Screen:—e, Stone Stalls; e, Ditto at large:—f, Organ Gallery.
 g g, Sites of the Altars dedicated to St. Mary and St. Nicholas.
 L, St. Andrew's Chapel, with two Altars, viz. St. Andrew's and St. Katharine's, now used as a Vestry for the Canons and Prebendaries.
 M, St. James's Chapel, with two Altars, viz. St. James's and St. John the Evangelist, now used as a Vestry for the Priests-Vicars.
 The small letters m, n, o, p, q, r, refer to plans of columns in different parts of the church.
 h, An arched passage to the Bishop's Palace:—i, an open yard.
 N, St. George's, or Speke's Chapel.
 a, Staircase to Triforium, south side, and Roof:—b, ditto, S. Tower, Belfry, and Roof:—c, ditto, to Roof of Chapter-House:—d, ditto, to Record Room:—e, ditto, Roof, north side:—f, ditto, Exchequer Room for archives, &c.:—g, ditto, Clock:—h, ditto, to North Tower:—i, ditto to Chamber over N. Porch:—j, ditto to Pulpit:—k, Steps and Entrance to the Nave from the Cloister Green.
 o, St. Saviour's, or Oldham's Chapel.
 p, Our Lady, or St. Mary's Chapel.
 q, St. Mary Magdalene's Chapel.
 r, St. Gabriel's Chapel.
 s, St. Radegundes, or Grandisson's Chapel.
 q, Small piscina.
 T, St. Michael's Chapel.—In the Registers mention is made of the Altars of St. Thomas, St. Agatha, and St. Anne, the two last were in the Nave.
 U, Holy Ghost Chapel, now a lumber room.
 j, New Passage, and Entrance to the Chapter-House.
 v, Chapter-House and Library.
 k k, Entrances from the Cloister Green.

Situations of Monuments and Gravelstones for Bishops of Exeter.

1. Leofricus:—2. Bartholomew:—3. Robert Chichester:—4. John the Chantor:—5. Henry Marshall:—6. Simon de Apuliá:—7. William Bruere:—8. Walter Bronescombe:—9. Peter Quivil:—10. Thomas Bytton, *slab removed*:—11. Walter Stapeldon:—12. John Grandisson, *slab removed*:—13. Thomas Brantyngham; this was formerly inclosed by a small chantry chapel:—14. Edmund Stafford:—15. Edmund Lacy:—16. Hugh Oldham:—17. said to be James Turbeville, but doubtful:—18. William Alley, or Allein:—19. William Bradbridge:—20. John Wolton, *mural mon.*:—21. William Cotton:—22. Offspring Blackall:—23. Stephen Weston:—24. Valentine Cary, *cenotaph*:—25. George Lavington, *mural mon.*:—26. John Ross, *ditto*:—27. William Bulfer, *ditto*.
 The following Bishops are also said to have been interred in this Cathedral, but their places of burial are unknown:—Osbern, Richard Blondy, and James Berceleye.

Monuments, etc. various.

28. Judge Doderidge, Sept. 13, 1628:—29. Dorothy, his Lady, March 1, 1614:—30. Majr. Will. Langeton, Jan. 29, 1413:—31. Eliz. Barret, *mural mon.*:—32. Sir Peter Carew, and Sir Gawen and Lady Carew, 1581, and 1589:—33. Lieut. Gen. John Graves Simcoe, Oct. 26, 1806:—34. Sir Jno. Gilbert and his Lady:—35. Martha, and John Fursman, A.M.:—36. Jno. Bidgood, M.D. 1690, *mural mon.*:—37. Jas. Railard, Esq. 1692, *ditto*:—38. Sir Jno. Speke, Knt.:—39. said to be Sir R. Stapeldon, Knt.:—40. Anthony Harvey, Esq. 1564:—41. Canon Parkhouse:—42. Robert Hall, Treasurer, 1664:—43. Archdeacon Grant, 1736:—44. Wm. Pulton, Secretary to Henry IV.:—45. William Sylke, 1508:—46. Sir P. Courtenay, 1409:—47. Hugh Courtenay, 2d Earl of Devonshire, ob. June, 1377, and Margaret his Countess, Daughter of Humphry Bohun, Earl of Hereford, ob. Dec. 16, 1371. This tomb was antiently inclosed in a Chantry Chapel.—48. Monument erected in 1568 for Bishop Leofric, who was erroneously supposed to have been buried there:—49. Sir Arthur Chichester, Knt.:—50. Humphry Bohun, ob. 1322.

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